

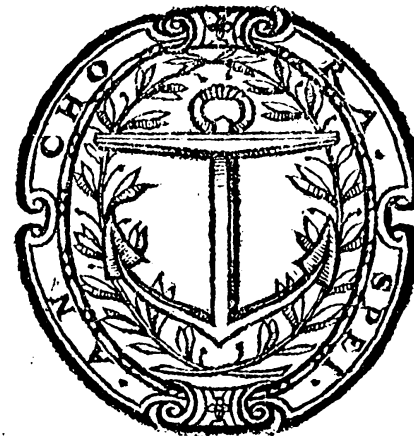
# LA GRAMMATICA

DI M. SCIPIO LENTULO

*Napolitano da lui in latina lingua Scritta,  
& hora nella Italiana, & Inglese  
tradotta da H. G.*

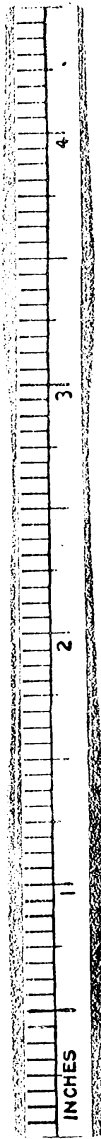
## AN ITALIAN GRAMMER

WRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCI-  
pio Lentulo a Neapolitane: And tur-  
ned into Englishe by Hen-  
ry Grantham.



*Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier  
dwelling in the Blackefriers.*

1587.





TO THE RIGHT VERTVOVS  
MYSTRES MARY AND MY-  
SRES FRANCYS BERKELEY  
daughters to the Right hono-  
rable Henry Lord Berkeley.



*I Doe weighe amongst other your ver-  
tuons dispositions, the good inclinations  
you haue, and the great endeuours you  
use towards th'attaining of the Italia  
tonge: And although mine ability doth  
not answer my good will to further you  
as I wishe, being the least able of many: yet seing wherin  
I may be an helpe to your studies, to shorten your tra-  
uelles that otherwaies might be long: I thought good  
rather to doe some thing therein my selfe, thẽ you should  
waite th'opportunitie of some other, that (with art  
peraduenture) might euery waye be better able for  
the same then I am. And therefore meeting with an Ita-  
lian Grammer, written in latin by one Scipio Lentulo  
a Neapolitane: I toke vpon me after I had perused  
the same (to myne auayle) to turne it for your behoofe  
into Englishe: as a very necessary booke (in my concept)  
for all suche as are studious of th' Italian tongue: for*

therein all the rules that may serue for the better vnderstandinge of that tonge, are so well set forth, and in so good order disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuerse, is (in my iudgement) comparable vnto it. Now suche as it is, rudely attired with this englishe habit, I betake vnto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good wil I beare vnto you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leaue. the 4. of December  
 1574.

Yours wholly at commandement  
 Henry Grantham.



## Of the Letters.

The letters whiche the Italians vse, are twenty.

*A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, Z.*

These are deuided in to vouelles, *A, E, I, O, V*: & into consonantes, which are the rest.

Howbeit, *H* is no letter: but a signe of aspiration, or drawing of the breathe.

But *V*, is sometimes a consonant: as in these wordes. *Vénere*, Venus: *Verità*, Truthe: *Virtù*, Vertue: *Vità*, Lyfe.

The like is *I*, for although the letter *G*, be added to words, that with the latins do begin with *Iu* or *Ia*, *Io* or *Ie*: as in *Gionanni*, Iohn: *Giusto*, Iust: *Giesò*, Iesus: *Giàsone*, Iason: yet in pronouncing of the latter vouel the founde is onely harde And the first consonant by that means is in reason conceiued.

## Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables are made wordes, and that of diuerse diuersly.

Vouelles may be put in the begynning, middest, and ende of a worde: as dothe appeare by this worde, *Amore*, Loue.

But cōsonantes are set, either in the begynning, or in the middest of a worde, and in th'ende very seldom, as hereafter is shewed.

Further many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *brēue* in bryefe: *T énebre*, Darknesse: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblío*, Forgeatfulnesse: *Obliquo*, Croked: *Obligò*, Bonde or duty.

*C* before *R*, as in *Crudèle*, Cruell: *Crèdo*, I belecue: And before *L*, as in *Clamòre*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renowned: *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined: *Concludo* and *Conchiudo*, I conclude: so *Conclusione* and not *Conchiusione*, is rightly saide:

*D* before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

*F* before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or decepte.

*G* before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, wyt: *Lamagna*, Almaine: *Compagno*, a companion. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Gràto*, thankfull: *gràue*, graue. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorie: *Consiglio*, Counsaile.

*P* before *R*, as in *Prègio*, the price: *Sempre*, always: *Prudente*, Prudent: *Lèpre*, a hare. And before *L*, as

in

as in *Contèmplo*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

*S* before *B*, as in *Sbassamèto*, an imbasing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciàto*, put away: *Nasco*, I spring or am borne: *Pasco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdègno*, anger or disdain: *Sdrucito*, ryppte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnoccupied: *Sfodrato*, drawne or vnsheathed (as a sword). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuer from decepte. And before *L*, as in *Sleàle*, vnfaithfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrato* dismembred: *Smorto*, pale or wanne. And before *N*, as in *Snèrno*, to debilitate or make feeble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snòdo*, I doe vnknitte. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a spirite: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squàlido*, fluttishe: *Squàme*, the skale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, studye.

*T* before *R*, as in *Tremo*, I tremble: *Trònco*, the stumpe or stem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillitie or rest.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet followeth an other consonant in one selfe syllable.

Further, touching that whiche belongethe to the letters, it is very necessary to knowe, by what reason the letters consonantes are doubled in a worde: the whiche I will shewe by order of the



letters as briefly as I can, that therby the same may the more easely be committed to memory.

*B*, therefore is doubled in these wordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Debbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sabbia* grauell: *Scabbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, a fyr tree: *Habbia*, he hath, and also *Haggia*: *Robba*, gooddes, & it is sayd *Rubare*, to steale: But *Labbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, drōke: maye either be written thus, or with a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerèbbono*, *Valerèbbe* & *Valerèbbono*, *Leggerèbbe* & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirèbbe* & *Vdirèbbono*: that is, he shold loue, they should loue, he should be worth, they should be worth: he should reade, they shold reade: he should heare, they should heare. Againe it is doubled in this worde *Obbietto*, whiche is also saide *Oggetto*, that is, the obiect. Also in many verbes, which are compound with the preposition *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, wherwith the simple wordes do begine, as *Abbàrbaglio*, that is, I doe dafell: *Abbraccio*, I do embrace: There is excluded *Abòndo*, that is, I doe abounde: & *Abandono*, I doe forsake.

*C* is doubled in these wordes, whiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccellente*, of *excepto*, *Eccetto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccettione*. And in these

wordes

wordes *Oocchio*, an eye: *Ginocchio*, a knee: which haue in the plurall *Oocchi*, & *Ginocchi*: so *Finocchio*, Fennell, & *Finocchi*. But here I will note by the waye, that the syllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildely in those wordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming swordes: *Fiocchi*, lockes of heare or woll, the whiche hath otherwise in the singular number *Stocco*, & *Fiocco*. But this māner of pronounciation, who can teache by writing? Further this letter is doubled in *Sacco* a sacke, *Giaccio* I lye, *Ghiaccio*, a frolte. Lykewise in verbes compound with the preposition *Ad*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as we saide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accòlgo*, I doe welcome: *Accènno*, I doe nop. *Accoppio*, I doe cople. Lastly in verbes beginning with *R A*, as *Racconciare*, to reparaire: *Raccommandare*, to recomende.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Cadde*, which is the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, and thirde person singular, of the verbe *Cado* or *Caggio*, I fall: and in *Caddero*, which is of the plurall number. It is doubled also in verbes compound with the preposition *Ad*, as are *Addico*, I bring forth: *Addormo*, I fall on sleepe: *Addolisco*, I do sweeten: So likewyse in the verbe *Raddolcire*. There are that do double it also in the verbe *Traduco*, but that is not allowed of with some.

Also, *F* is doubled in these wordes *Offesa*, *Vfficio* *Besse*, *Affanno*, and very many such like. Like-

wise in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Affermo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compound with the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Doffido*, *Diffinisco*. And so likewise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *OB*, *B*, being chaunged into *F*, in this wyse, *Offero*, *Offendo*, *Offusco*.

Besides, *G* is wont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A* do meete together in a diphthong, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these wordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or wyse, which haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last worde *Saggè*, and suche like, is of very many wrongfully placed betweene *G* & *E*, to th'ende they maye saye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: where they are to saye *Sagge*, wise, *Piagge*, Brymmes or Brinkes, *Grègge*, flockes. But contrarywyse when *I* and *O*, doe make two syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Prinilegio*, *Régio*, *Litigio*, *Vestigio*: we doe saye also *Dionizio* & *Dionigi*, *Dennys*, *Ambrògio* & *Ambròsio*. Neither is double *G*, written in those words, that do ende two wayes in *I*, as are *Parisi* & *Parigi*, *Parrys*, *Tùni* & *Tùni*, *Lùsi* & *Lùsi*, *Malagisi* & *Malagisi*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grexx*, from whence *Grègge* or *Grèggia*, poetically; from *Lex*, *Lègge*:

But

But from *Fex*, is made *Fèccu*, because the latine hath in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Re*, as well in the singular as in the plurall number, although Poetes may say sometimes in the plural *Regi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Lèggo*, *Corrèggo*, *Veggo*, & also *Vèggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, such as are *Agghiaccio*, *Aggiungo*, *Agguaglio*, & *Aggiornarsi*.

There followeth *L*, which is founde double in these wordes, *Bèllo*, *Castèllo*, *Fratèllo*, *Fàllo*, *Canàllo*, *Metàllo*, and many such like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, when in th'ende there is added an article, as *Amòllo Vàllo*. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Allargo*, *Allento*, *Allòggio*, *Alletto*, *Allento*. The selfe same is donne in verbes wherevnto there is set before *Ra*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallùmo*. Also I will not omit how in prose the most parte doe vse to write, *Dèllo*, *Allo*, *Dàllo*, *Dèlli*, *Alli*, *Dàlli*, *Della*, *Alla*, *Dàlla*, *Dèlle*, *Alle*, and *Dàlle*: for *De lo*, *Al lo*, *Da lo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do write. But *Allui*, *Dallui*, & such like, I wolde not vse, although very many doe allowe of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these wordes. *Dàmma*, *Epigràmma*, *Fiàmma*, *Gemma*,

*Gierusalemme*, *Boème*. Also it is doubled when *Mi* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Emmi*, it is to me: *Dammi*, giue me: *Fammi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall number, of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amammo*, we haue loued: *Valammo*, we haue bene worthe: *Leggammo*, we haue redde: *Vdimmo*, we haue harde: *Iummo*, we haue ben. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisco*, I do Admonishe: *Ammiro*, I maruaile. We saye *Rammiare*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these noumes: *Donna*, *Madonna*, *Sonna*, *Anno*, *Affanno*, *Iuganno*, *Senno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these wordes which are deriued from the latin noumes, wherein *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus* *Sonno*, *Columna* *Colonna*, *Damnium* *Danno*, *Scamnium* *Scanno*, *Autumnus* *Autonno*, & suche other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presentense, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: wherefore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hanno*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Danno*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, which hath *Sono* (They are) with a single *N*. The thirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Ameranno*, they shall

shal loue, *Valeranno*, they shalbe worth: *Leggeranno*, & *Uderanno*. Lykewyse these preterperfectenses in the singular number shalbe writtē with double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come: *Venne* he hath come: *Tenni*, I haue hilde: *Tenne*, he hath hilde: in the plurall, *Vennero*, they haue come: *Ténnero*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Annottarsi*. To waxe night: *Annidarsi*, to be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell tydings: *Annulare*, to Adnull. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compounde with the preposition *In*, as *Innouare*, & *Innamorarsi*.

Now followeth *P*, which is doubled in these wordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Una coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, howbeit Poetes doe write *Dopo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken, *Seppi*, I haue knowne: *Seppe*, he hath knowne: *Seppero*, they haue knowne. So *Sappia* I may knowe: *Sappiamo*, we may knowe: *Sappiate*, you may knowe, *Sappiano*, they maye knowe. Againe it is doubled in certaine noumes proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egesippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodamia*, *Gioseppe*. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Appreno*, *Appare*. And in these that are compounde with *RA*, as *Rapporto*, I report: *Rappello*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

*pòngo*, I laye against.

Neither wil I ouerpasse the letter *Q*. for although it be not doubled in any worde, neuerthelesse in these wordes *Acqua*, water, *Acque* waters: *Giàcqui*, I haue layde: *Giàcque*, he hath layde: *Giàcquero*, they haue laide: & in like sorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronouncing to haue a sounde as though the *Q* were double. The same doth happen of these verbes *Nocqui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurte: *Nocquero*, they haue hurte: *Nàcqui*, I haue bene borne: *Nàcque*, he hath bene borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben borne: *Piàcqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in the verbes *Acquistò*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as *mi acqueto*, I do quiet me.

*R* is founde diuerfly doubled in wordes: as first in verbes whose thirde personnes singular of the present tense in the indicatiue mode doe ende in *R*, such as are *Soccòrre*, he doth succour, *Abbòrre*, he doth abhorre: *Còrre*, he runneth. There is excepted *Mòrre*, he dieth. It is furthermore doubled in verbes, out of whose middest, for elegancy of speache, there is taken awaye the syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, which did go before the letter *R*, and another *R* added in their place: wherevpon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of *Coglierò* *Corrò*, I shall gather: *Cògliere*, *Còrre*,

to

to gather: *Venerèi*, *Verrèi*, I should come: It is also doubled in these wordes, *Càrro*, a carre: *Tòrre*, a tower: *Tèrra*, *Arra*, *Orrèndo*, which are noumes: and in verbes, as *Nàrro*, I shewe: *Attèrro*, I cast to the ground: *Sèrro*, I shutte: *Assèrro*, I grype or holde fast: *Sottèrro*, I put in to the ground. Lastly in verbes compounde with the preposition *A* *D*, as *Arrestàrsi*, to be arrested: *Arrischiò*, I doe hazarde: *Arriuò*, I doe arriue: *Arriockire*, to enryche: *Arrostisco*. I do roste.

*S* is also doubled, for we saue *Càssa*, a chest: *Osso*, a bone: *Fòsso*, a dytche. There are also verbes, as *Pòsso*, I can: *Arrossisco*, I blushe. Furthermore it is doubled in these noumes which are takē from the latine wordes, hauing the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Sasso*, a stone: of *Luxuria*, *Lussuria*, lust: of *Fixus*, *Fisso*, and *Fùto*, fixed: of *Alexander*, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Disse*, he hath saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haue liued: of *Rexi*, *Rèssi*, I haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tèssò*, I do weaue. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipse*, we maye saue *Essò*. he: for *Gypsum*, *Gèssò*, plaister: for *scripsit*, *Scrisse*, he hath writtē. But *P*, is retēned in these noumes proper *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capsa* the proper name of a citie. And I shall note by the way, how *P* is taken awaye, when it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Sàlmo* for *Psalms*. Further, it is doubled in wordes that come from the latine, hauing *B* before *S*, as

*Affoluto* from *Absolutus* absolute: *Afferto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Affente* from *Absens*, absent. *Asternio* from *abstemius*, that abstaineth from drinke. *Affentio* from *absinthium*, wormewood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfectense of the optative mode, singular number: as *Amàssi*, I did loue, or thou didest loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in lyke sorte in th' other coniugations. And also when it is of the plurall number, in a middle syllable: as *Amàssimo*, wee did loue, *Amassero*, they did loue. Lykewise in the preterperfectense of the indicative mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugation: as *Percòssi*, I haue stryken: *Percòsse*, he hath stryken: *Percòssero*, they haue stryken. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Assaggio*, I do assaye: *Assalto*, I do assaulte: *Assicuro*, I do assuer: *Asségno*, I do assygne: *Assordo*, I make deafe: *Assomiglio*, I do resemble. We saye *Rassumo*, I take againe: & *Rassétto*, I do set or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is founde also doubled in these wordes which come from the latin, hauing *B*, *C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtusius* we saye *Ottuso*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo* *Ottengo*, I doe obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *doctus* *Dotto* learned: for *factus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus* *Battésimo* baptisine: for *septem* *Sette* seuen: for *raptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Howbeit Petrarke hath

written

written *Rapto* of *raptus*, a snatching or taking away: Whereby he woulde make a difference betwene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, swyftly: It is doubled againe in these diminutives *Pouerétto*, a little poore wretche: *Librétto*, a little booke *Fanciullétto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little wood. And to conclude in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Attristo*, I make sorrowfull: *Atterro*, I cast to the grounde, &c.

*V* is doubled in these verbes *Anuentarsi*, to be cast. *Anuertire*, to aduertise or admonishe. *Annunciarsi*, to Approche. *Anuedersi*, to be adwares. *Anuotarsi*, to make a vow. *Annalarsi*, to vse any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notwithstanding, *Auenire*, and not *Anuenire*, is to be written as many will haue it: For because *Anuenire*, is not deriued from the verbe *Aducio*, but from the verbe *Euenire*, to happen or come to passe: the which signification doth aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further touching the letters *X*, *Y*, & *K*, wee ought not to be ignorant, how they are in no vse with the Italiàs, for that they are not nõbred amongst the other letters. For in steade of *Y* they vse *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vse *S*: as we haue shewed before, either doubled in the midst of a worde, or sometymes single in the midst of a worde, and alwayes single in the beginning. And therefore in what belongeth to the beginning, we saye *Senocrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofonte* for *Xenophon*:

B

and *Serfe* for *Xerfes*.

Lastly the letter *Z*, which is last of all the letters, that the Italians doe vse, is doubled when it is placed betwene two vouelles: as in *Bellezza*, *Dolcezza*, *Gentilezza*. But when any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single: as in *Speranza*, *partenza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this worde *Mezo*, although it be betwene two vouelles: Notwithstanding Petrarke hath donne otherwayes, being brought thervnto for necessities sake in th'endes of his verses, for the keeping of his ryhme. For when we pronounce *Mezo*, it appereth plainly (who that obserueth the Italian pronounciation) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Auèzzo*, accustomed, and suchelike. And because sometymes, not onely like consonantes are doubled in a worde, but also diuerse: and not only doubled, but are founde also tripled: therefore I do iudge it necessary to declare the reason therof. This therefore is first to be considered, how that the Italian speache doth not suffer two like consonantes to be put before wordes. For if any shoulde thus write, *Sfoperbo*, *Vuenere*, he shoulde not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that two diuerse consonantes maye be set before in very many wordes, as maye be seene in *Spero*, *Studio*, *Scàrico*, *Prezzo*. yet, and sometymes three also are founde before in Italian wordes:

wordes: as in *Stràda*, *Stràle*, *Stratagèma*, *Stràno*, *Stringo*, *Stretto*, *Sprezzo*, *Splendore*, *Splendido*, *Scriuo*. Further, there cannot be put three diuerse consonantes in the middest of a worde, and therefore wee saye not, *Constànte*, *Transfòrmo*, *Transmùto*, *Obstàcolo*, *Sobstègno*, *Postpòsto*: But *Constànte*, *Trafòrmo*, *Trafmùto*, *Ostàcolo*, *Sostègno*, *Pospòsto*: There are excepted, *Mòstro*, *Sèmpre*, *Sepòlcro*, *Tèmpro*, *Abbrènio*, *Accrèscio*, *Attrauersò*.

Moreouer, *H* thorough vse of a knowne aspiration, ought not to remaine vnknownen: and how that of the most Italian writers it is put almost into all those wordes, that wee receiue from the latines, and in the which the latines them selues doe vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Humano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But since in our age the cause is taken awaye, why the vse of a knowne aspiration is sought for, surely me thinketh th'effecte ought to cease: that is, that *H* be no more put into Italian wordes (as wee doe pronounce very fewe of them) for a signe of a more grosse spirite. And notwithstanding that the vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled to fewe wordes, yet surely it is chieflie to be retained in this worde *Huomo*, to hide the foulesse, that this diphthonge *VO*, (being placed as it were in the heade) seemeth to bringe vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho*, *I haue*: and that for a difference to be

and *O*, a voice of separation. Again, betwene *Ha* had betwene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, (he hathe) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the Dative case. Lastly, to th'ende it maye be preferred in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the which assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse spirit, whereby these syllables do differ from them which haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For what the difference is, whether way thou shalt pronounce: they rightly knowe, that haue the Italian manner of pronouncing.

Touching that which doth belonge to the vowels, it is to be knowne howe they do cleaue together in diphthonges: which are *AV*: as *Aura*, *Laura*, *Mauro*.

*EV*, as *Euro*, th' east winde: *Scuro*, deuied or seperated:

*IE*, as *Viene*, he commeth: *Briene*, Brief: *Tiene*, he holdeth: *Ieri*, yesterday: *Pieno* full: *Fieno* heye.

*IA*, as *Cianciare*, to bable: *Ciance*, bablinges or trifles: *Bianco*, white: *Caccia*, hunting.

*IO*, as *Fiore*, a flower: *Sciocco*, foolish: *Sciolgo*, I loose: *Scioperato*, vnoccupied.

*IV*, as *Ciurma*, a company: *Schiurma*, froth or skume: *Piu*, more: *Giù*, downe.

*IVO*, as *Figliuolo*, a sonne: *Gioco*, playe or sporte.

*VO*, as *Huomo*, a man: *Vopo*, neede: *Vouo*, an egge: *Buono*, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

*VI* as

*VI*, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Acquistò*, I gett: *Quinto*, fve.

*VE*, as *Piacque*, It hath pleased: *Acque*, waters: *Adunque*, Then or therfore, *Lingue*, tongues,

*VA*, as *Acqua*, water: *Lingua*, a tounge: *Guadagno*, gaine.

*AI*, as *Fai*, thou makest: *Stai*, thou standest: *Amài*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Farai*, thou shalt make.

*VAI*, as *Guai*, woes or sorowes.

*EI*, as *Miei*, myne.

*EI*, as *Lèi*, shee: *Costei*, this woman: *Sèi*, be thou

*VOI*, as *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suoi*, theirs: *Buoi*, oxen: *Vuoi*, wilt thou.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *Tuò*, *Suò*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lui*, *Noi*, *Voi*, *Tuoi*, *Suoi*, *Miei*, *Vuoi*, *Buoi*, for the most part be of one sillable, as well in prose as in verse, yet towching verse, they are alwayes in th'ende two sillables.

Neither will I myt how farre the pronounciation of vowels, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darckely and somtymes more clearly. And most darckly in these wordes, *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore* and such like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this worde *Erba*: and *O*, in this worde *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronouncing, can not be shewed by writing: wherefore it is to be learned of him, that hath th' Italian tounge.

TH' Italian speache hath certaine articles which



are set before noumes improper: whereof some be masculine, and some feminine: and that aswell in the singular: as in the plural number, as hereafter appeareth.

Articles.	Masculine	Singular number.	Il, lo: the, him, it.
		Plurall number.	i, li, gli: the, them.
	Feminine	Sing. nom.	La: the, her, it.
		Plur. nom.	Le: the, them.

It lacketh cases: wherin as it is like vnto the Hebrue tonge, so is it vnlike, either to the Greke, or Latine tongues. Wherefore in varying of the articles, by sundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *De* for the genitiue: *A* for the datiuē, & *Da* for the ablatiuē. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of that case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue & accusatiue, Articles are also vsed: as hereafter it may appeare.

Articles.	Masculine.	Singular number.	Nominatiue: Il, lo: the, it.
			Genitiue: Del, dello: of the, him, it.
			Datiue: Al, allo: to the, him, it.
			Accusatiue: il, lo: him it.
			Vocatiue: ô, o,
			Ablatiue, Dal, dallo: from the, him, it.

Masc.

Masculine.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. i, li, gli: the.
		Geni. de i, de' delli, degli: of the, the.
		Dati. a i, a', alli, à gli: to the, the
		Accu. i, li, gli: the, them.
		Voca. ô, o.
		Abla. da i, da', dalli, dagli: from the, them.
Articles.	Sing. nomb.	Nomin. la: the, it.
		Geni. della, or de la: of the, her, it.
		Dati. àlla, or à la: to the, her, it.
		Accu. la: the, her, it.
		Voca. o: o.
		Ab. dalla, or da la: from the, her, it.
Feminine.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. le: the.
		Geni. delle, or de le: of the, them.
		Dati. àlle, or à le: to the, them.
		Accu. le: the, them.
		Voca. o: o.
		Ab. dalle, or da le: from the, them.
	Ne, in	Nello, Nel: in the, it.
		Nelli, Ne gli, Ne i, Ne': in the.
		Nella: in the, it.
		Nelle: in the.
Articles ioyned to other prepositions.	Per, for, by, or thorough	Per lo, Pel, Pello: for by, or through the, it.
		Per li, Per gli: Pelli, Pèr i, Pe i, Pe, for by, or through the.
		Per la
		Per le } for, by, or through the, it

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## TH' ARTICLES.

{ *Con lo, Col, Còllo:* with the, with it,  
*Con li, Congli, Còlli, Coi, Co:*  
 { *Con:* with { with the.  
*Con la, Colla* } with the.  
*Con le, Còlle* }

## Of the vse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes common: I say almost, bycause sometimes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewed.

## LO.

Th' article *lo*, is to go before wordes begynning with a vouel: but the letter *O* is cut of; & an Apostrophe set in the place, after this sorte: *l' Amore, l' Onore*, : And therefore they are pronounced as though they were written *Lamore, Lonore*.

But here is to be noted, that the Thuscan Italians are accustomed to take awaye *I*, from those wordes which are compoude with this preposition *In*, and to adde an Apostrophe to the vouell of th' article: thus, *Lo'imperatore* in the singular number: and *Gli'imperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Howbeit, I wold not haue thē (though *Boccace* be their author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speache. Further, since an Apostrophe is a signe of a vouell missing to what ende is it set to the article, to whome there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such a lacke doth

## TH' ARTICLES.

doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes deprived of their vouelles, then to the selfe vouelles. To conclude, those wordes *Imperatore* and *Imperatori* may seeme (as me thinketh vniustly be-headed, in taking from them the letter *I*, from whence they do begyn.

And now to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before wordes that do begyn with two fundry consonants, whereof the first shalbe *S*: in this wise: *Lo Spirito, lo Stomaco, lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato, lo Strale* a shafte or arrowe.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned with a preposition: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite: *Allo Spirito*, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or through the spirite: *Con lo Spirito*, with the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this noume *Il Quale*, & that in the beginning of a verse: wherefore we say, *lo Quale*.

## IL.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before wordes that do begyn with a consonante: as *Il Re, il Prèncipe, il Cielo, &c.*

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, doe goe before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' aforesaid order in the begynning of the letters: as *l' Amare, il dire, lo Scrivere*.

The which order is to be obserued with these masculine articles in the plurall number: for *I*, is set

before wordes beginning with a consonant: as *i Principi, i Re, i Ciel.*

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before wordes beginning with a vouell as *li* or *gli Amóri*, *li* or *gli Onóri*, *li* or *gli Eserciti.*

Howbeit when the vouell shall be *I*, wherwith the worde following the article doth begin then shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it: and notwithstanding forgo his vouell in this sorte: *Gl' Iniqui*, *Gl' Impii*, *Gl' Ingiusti. &c.*

*Li* and *Gli*, are also placed before wordes, that doe begyn with two diuerse consonantes: whereof the first shalbe *S*: as *Gli Spiriti*, *Gli Strali*, *Gli Stenti*, the tormētes: *Gli Scōmodi*, the discōmodities, &c.

The same is to be donne when they are ioyned to prepositions: for we saye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *I*, for the most parte is taken away, and an Apostrophe set in place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuoi* for *De i fatti tuoi*: So is *A* also vsed for *Ai*, *Da'* for *Da i*, *Co'* for *Co i*, *Ne'* for *Ne i*, and *Pe'* for *Pe i*. And it behoueth that this be donne with iudgemēt, the which, (who that so can) is rather attained by reading of approued auctors, then by any arte.

Besides we say *Delli Spiriti*, and not *Dei Spiriti*, *A gli* or *Alli Spiriti*. But not *Ai Spiriti*, &c.

Further, the preposition *Per*, will alwayes require the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, without obseruing any rule of the letters, wherewith the wordes fol-

following do begyn: as *Per lo petto*, *Per gli fianchi*, And many times they say, *Pe' monti*, *Pe' pian*: in steade of those formes of speache that haue *Per li monti*, *Per li pian*: that is, by the mountaines, by the plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned with prepositions are none otherwayes vsed, then if they were without them: wherefore we saye, *Dell' Amore*, *De gli Amori*, *All' ingusto*, *A gl' ingusti*: & after the same manner, throughout all th' other cases, aswell of the singular, as of the plurall number.

### LA.

Touching the feminine article, *LA*, it is for the moste parte geuen to noumes common: as when we saye *La tanola*, *La barca*, *La scuola*: and sometimes to noumes proper: as *Boccace* did in saying *La Belcolore*, *La Fiammetta*, &c.

Where it behoueth to note, how this article is set whole and perfect, before wordes that begyn with a consonant: as next before it appeareth: and as often as it is set before wordes beginning with a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apostrophe added in this wise, *l' Anima*, *l' Onestà*, *l' Amicitia*.

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall number to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen to noumes proper. So that we saye, *Le stelle*, *Le donne*, lykewise: *L' anime*, *L' amicitie*, *L' iniquita*, *L' imprefe*.

The same order is to be obserued, when this article is coupled to prepositions: For we saye in the singular number : *Della stella*, *Alla stella*, *Dalla stella*, *Per la stella*, *Con la stella*, *Nella stella*, *Dell'anima*, *All'anima* &c. But in the plurall number. *Delle stelle*, *Alle stelle*, &c. *Dell'anime*, *All'anime*: &c.

### Of a Noume.

Euery Italian noume doth end in some vouell, as *Dio*, *Angelo* *Cielo* *Huomo*. and others almost innumerable..

But yet sometimes they doe forgo it, chieflie in wordes, where those letters that the latines doe call liquides, *videlicet*, *L*, *N*, and *R*, doe preceede the last vouell: as *Dèbil*, *Fel*, *Mel*, *Fedel*, *Van*, *Pensier*, for *Dèbile*, *Fèle*, *Mèle*, *Fedele*, *Vàno*, *Pensiero*.

And this is vsually donne, when the worde following shall begyn with a consonant: as *Van desio*, *Pensier canuto*: that is, a vaine desire, a graue thought Also *Fedel compagno*, *Mel dolce*: where no Apostrophe is added, bycause they doe not forgoe their vouelles for others following: and therefore we say *Gran cosa*, *Buon Cristiano*, *Sàn Pàolo*: for *Grande Cosa*, *Buono*, *Cristiano*, *Santo Pàolo*: which last manner of speeches are much more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo*, a necke, *Apollo*, *Volo*, a flight, *Affanno* grieve, *Inganno* deceite, *Oscuro*, *Duro*, & *Chiàro*. For hardly we say *Col*, *Apol*, *Vol*, *Affan*, *Ingan*, *Oscur*, *Dur*

*Dur*, *Chiar*: although Petrarke (and that very seldom) hath vsed these two last.

Neyther do these words *Animo*, *Abisso*, *Pegno*, *Sostegno*: and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th Italian noues, doe vse to let slip the last vouell, when the worde that followeth doth begin with a vouell, and for the vouell omitted to write an Apostrophe, thus: *Vostr'occhi*, *Molt'anni*, &c. Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectiues.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do depriue many noumes, not of their vouelles onely, but of their last syllables: or at least doe take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: whervpon it is, that they say sometimes, *Anna* and *Amà* for *Animàli*: *Laccino* for *Lacciuoli*: *Canà* & *Canai* for *Canalli*: *Be'* and *Bei* for *Bèlli*: *Que'* and *Quèi* for *Quèlli*: *Tà'* and *Tài* for *Tàli*: *Qua'* and *Quài* for *Quàli*.

Howbeit this is nothing at all vsed, when the worde that followeth doth begyn with a vouell: as the writings of approued auctors in sundrye places beare witnesse.

### Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singular nōber do end in.	{	<i>A</i> , <i>Auèa</i> , <i>Putàgora</i> , <i>Lucà</i> , <i>Andrèa</i> , <i>Por.sena</i> , <i>E</i> , <i>Césare</i> , <i>Aristotile</i> , <i>Scipione</i> , <i>Platone</i> , <i>I</i> , <i>Giouann</i> , <i>Luigi</i> , <i>Dionigi</i> , <i>O</i> , <i>Alessandro</i> , <i>Piètro</i> , <i>Paolo</i> , <i>V</i> , <i>Giesù</i> , <i>Artù</i> .
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Proper names of Cities, the mascul gender do end in.	E, <i>Lione.</i>
	I, <i>Parigi, Brindisi, Ragusi.</i>
	O, <i>Milano, Como, Pesaro.</i>
	V, <i>Corfù, Cefalù, Perù.</i>
Proper names of families ending in.	A, <i>Colonna, Carràsa, Gonzàga, Cossa</i> <i>Austria, Aragona.</i>
	E, <i>Dèntice, Pònte, Èste.</i>
	I, <i>Medici, Gritti, Piccolomini, Venti,</i> <i>Tornaquinci, Doni, &amp;c.</i>
	I, or O, <i>Quirini &amp; Quirino, Soderini</i> <i>and Soderino, &amp;c.</i>
	I, or E, <i>Canalcanti or Canalcante,</i> <i>O, Anolo, Tolèdo.</i>

Further, these surnames are not used after one self manner and therefore it shall not be amysse to shew you how they are used in speech: for we say *Pompeo Colonna*, Pompey Columna, *Maria Colonna*, Mary Columna. *I Colonnese*: those of Columna.

We say further *Carlo d' Austria*: *Quei della casa d' Austria Ferrante, d' Aragona*: *Quei d' Aragona*: for *Aragonesi* doth signifie those that are affected to that familie.

Touching the seconde sorte: we saye *Camillo Dèntice, Diana, Dèntice, Il Dèntice, I Dèntici, le Dentici*. Againe *Andrea Pònte, or da Ponte*: *Caterina Pònte, Il Ponte, or da casa Ponte, Quel, or Quei da casa ponte*. Also *Ercole da Este, Caterina da Este, Quei da Este*.

The surnames of the thirde sort are thus used: for

we

we say: *Cosmo Medici, or Cosmo de' Medici*: *Lucretia Medici or de' Medici*: *Il Medici, I Medici*:

So *Francesco Doni, Giouanna Dòm, Il Dòm*: likewise *Alessandro Piccolomini, Il Piccolomini, Portia Piccolomini, la Piccolomini*.

We say further *Pietro Quirini, or Quirino*: *Camilla de' Quirini, or Quirina*, but not *Camilla Quirini*: which is not in use. Againe it is rightly saide *il Quirino*, , but not *il Quirini*. But if any shall obiecte, why is it rightly saide? *il Medici, il Doni*: I answer, that the surnames of *Medici* and *Doni* haue none other termination that is in use. But the surname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men, and *Quirina* for the women. By this means we say *Antonia Quirina*, and not *Quirini*, but *de' Quirini*: where, notwithstanding we may say *Caterina Medici*, and not *Medica*.

Likewise the examples of the fift sorte shalbe, *Guido Canalcante or Canalcanti*: *Il Canalcante, I Canalcanti*: *Giulia Canalcante*,

And touching those of the last sorte, we say *Alfonso, d' Analo, Pietro di Tolèdo*.

Noumes appellatiues of the masc. gender and singular number doe end in	A, <i>Sofista, Poeta, Profeta, Podestà,</i> <i>Pianeta.</i>
	E, <i>Onore, Amore, Colore, and Fante</i> , which is of the fe. gender, also <i>Signore.</i>
	O, & E, <i>Cualiero</i> with the <i>Poetes</i> , or <i>Canaliere</i> (with those that write in prose) of the which sorte there are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pàri* doth belonge to bothe genders: wherefore we say *I Pàrituoi*, *I Pari vostri*. *Le pàritue*, *Le pàri vostre*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall number. For in the singular we saye *Tuò pari*, and *Tuà pari*, that is thy like.

We say further, *en Pàio di Calze: due pàia, tre pàia, quattro pàia, &c*, *Di polli*: by the which forme of speeches, it is apparante what difference there is betwene *Pàri*, *Paio*, and *Paia*: for *Pari* declareth similitude, *Paio* and *Paia*, fellowship.

But the reader is here to be admonished, that these wordes *Paio*, *Pari*, and *Paia*, doe belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this sorte.

## Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pàio</i>	I seeme.
<i>Tu Pari</i>	Thou seemest.

## Subiunctiue,

<i>Io Paia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Paia</i>	Thou seemest
<i>Coin Paia</i>	I seeme.

Noumes adiectiues of the singular nōber and mas. gēder do ende in. { *O, Diuino, Bello, Vmano, Fiero, Altiero, Orrendo, Ornato, &c.*  
*E, Celeste, Fedele, Dolce, Vmile, &c.*  
 { which are also of the femin. gender.

Touching these noumes, when they are of the plurall number, they do ende all in *I*, as doe *Huomini, Ciel, Angeli, &c.* And that aswell when they ende

ende in *O*, in the singular number: as when they ende in *E*.

Notwithstanding such are excepted as in the plurall number haue double terminations: that is in *I*, and are of the masculine gender: and in *A*, chaunging the masculine gēder in to the feminine as here following doth appeare.

Noumes in the plurall number ending in. { *A, Dita, Labbra, & Labbia, Ginocchia, Braccia, Legna, Vestigia, Risa, &c.*  
*I, Diti Labbri, Ginocchi, Bracci, Legni, Vestigi, Risi.*

But those that ende in *A*, are most in vse with such as write in prose.

And surely, noumes of the femi. gender doe not ende after that māner: as it may hereafter appeare.

Proper names of women the singular nōber do ende in. { *A, Cornelia, Laura, Tullia, Lucretia, Maria, &c.*  
*E, Beatrice, Rachel, Berenice, Penelope, &c.*  
*O, Glicerio, Calisto, Dido, Saso, Calippo, Ino, &c.*

Proper names of Cities of the feminine gender ending in. { *A, Roma, Venetia, Padoua, Verona, Firenze, &c.*  
*E, Auignone, Cartagine, Atene.*  
*I, Napoli, Costantinopoli.*  
*O, Corinto, Sesto, Abido, Effeso, Argo.*

{ *A, Anima, Amicitia, Donna, Signora.*  
*E, Opinione, Lettione, Affettione.*  
*O, Mano.*

## TH' ARTICLES.

Noumes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

{ A & E	{	A, <i>Onestà, Arma, Lòda</i>
		<i>Fròda, Frònda, àlu.</i>
{ V & E	{	E, <i>Onestàte, Arme, Lòde,</i>
		<i>Fròde, Frònde, ale.</i>
{ A & O	{	A, <i>Orècchia, Fòglia, Cèrchia</i>
		<i>Chiòstra, G'elsa,</i>
		O, <i>Orècchio, Fòglia, Cèrchio</i>
		<i>Chiòstro, G'elfo.</i>

But when they ende in O, they are of the masculine gender *Orècchia*, and *Fòglia* are often in vse, as are *Cèrchio*, *Chiòstro*, and *G'elfo* : but the reste not so.

Noumes adiectiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in

{	{	A, <i>Bianca, Bèlla, Duina, Ornata, Fiera</i>
		<i>Rea, &amp;c.</i>
{	{	E, <i>Fedèle, Crudèle, Fòrte</i> : the which are
		also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue I, in the plurall number, as in the last place haue E, in the singular: But if in the singular they haue A, they shall haue E in the plurall. Where vpon it is, that those that haue double terminations in the singular number, haue them also double in the plural: as here following it maye appeare.

Sing.

## TH' ARTICLES.

Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Fontàna</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	E, <i>Fontàne</i>	{
		E, <i>Fònte</i>			I, <i>Fonti</i>	
Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Arma</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	E, <i>àrme</i>	{
		E, <i>Arme</i>			I, <i>àrmi</i>	
Sing. nom. {	{	V, <i>Virtù</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	V, <i>Virtùe</i>	{
		E, <i>Virtùte</i>			I, <i>Virtùti</i>	
Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Bontà</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	A, <i>Bontà</i>	{
		E, <i>Bontàte</i>			I, <i>Bontàti</i>	
Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Orècchia</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	E, <i>Orèchie</i>	{
		O, <i>Orecchio</i>			I, <i>Orècchi</i>	

But *Manò*, thorough a certaine vse of speech, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the singular nōber) in O, as *Mano*: wher vpon it followeth, that in the plural it doth end in I, as *Mani*.

## Of the declining of Noumes.

Although th' Italian tonge (as wee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither cases, nor declension of noumes as are in the Latine, and Greeke tonges: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: which is suche, as doth de-

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pende upon prepositions, either by them selues alone, or ioyned with th'articles.

The 1. Example with th'articles ioyned to prepositions.

<i>Nomin. singul.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Dell' Amico</i>	Of the frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>All' Amico</i>	To the frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amico</i>	O frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Dall' Amico</i>	From the frende.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>De gli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amici</i>	O frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Da gli Amici</i>	From the frendes.

The vse of the 1. Example through all the Cases and Numbers.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>L' Amico venne:</i>	A frend hath come.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mi ricordo dell' amico:</i>	I do remember me of a frende.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Compiaccio all' amico:</i>	I please (or contente) a frende.
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Amo l' amico:</i>	I loue a frende.
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O amico vieni:</i>	Oh frend come.
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Mi parto dell' amico:</i>	I departe from a frende

*Nom.*

<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Gli amici vennero:</i>	the frendes have come.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mi ricordo de gli amici:</i>	I do remember me of the frendes.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Compiaccio à gli amici:</i>	I please (or content) the frendes.
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Amo gli amici:</i>	I loue the frendes.
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O amici venite:</i>	Oh frendes come.
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Mi parto da gli amici :</i>	I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example with prepositions onely

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amici</i>	of frendes
<i>Dati.</i>	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.

The vse of the 2. example through all the Cases.

<i>Nom. singul.</i>	<i>Fu amico vero.</i>	He was a true frende.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Non è ufficio di amico.</i>	It is not the office (or duty of a frende.

**Dat.** *Io ne parlai ad amico fidato.* I haue spoken thereof to a trusty frende.

**Acc.** *Mai non visitai amico a me più caro di te.* I dyd neuer visit a frende more deare to me then thou.

**Vocat.** *Amico vieni.* Frende come.

**Ablat.** *Da amico, come sei tu, riceuo ogni cosa in buona parte.* From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

**Nom. plu.** *Furono amici veri.* They were true frēdes.

**Genit.** *Non è ufficio di amici.* It is not the office (or dutye) of frendes.

**Dat.** *Io ne parlai ad amici fidati.* I haue spoken thereof to trusty frendes.

**Accu.** *Mai non visitai amici a me più cari di voi.* I dyd neuer visite frendes more deare to me then you.

**Vocat.** *Amici venite.* Frendes come.

**Ablat.** *Da amici come sete voi, riceuo ogni cosa in buona parte.* From frendes as you are, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

The 3. example with the article *I L.*

<b>Nom. singul.</b>	<i>Il maestro</i>	the maister
<b>Genit.</b>	<i>del maestro</i>	of the maister
<b>Dat.</b>	<i>al maestro</i>	to the maister
<b>Accus.</b>	<i>il maestro</i>	the maister
<b>Vocat.</b>	<i>ô maestro</i>	ô maister
<b>Ablat.</b>	<i>dal maestro</i>	from the maister
<b>Nom. plur.</b>	<i>I maestri</i>	the maisters
<b>Genit.</b>	<i>De i maestri.</i>	of the maisters

**Dat.**

<b>Dat.</b>	<i>ai maestri</i>	to the maisters
<b>Accus.</b>	<i>i maestri</i>	the maisters
<b>Vocat.</b>	<i>ô maestri</i>	ô maisters
<b>Ablat.</b>	<i>da i maestri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4. example is of a Noume of the feminine gender, which taketh the article *LA*, depriued of the vouell.

<b>Nom. sing.</b>	<i>L'anima</i>	the soule
<b>Genit.</b>	<i>dell'anima</i>	of the soule
<b>Dat.</b>	<i>all'anima</i>	to the soule
<b>Accus.</b>	<i>l'anima</i>	the soule
<b>Vocat.</b>	<i>ô anima</i>	ô soule
<b>Ablat.</b>	<i>dall'anima</i>	from the soule.
<b>Nom. plur.</b>	<i>L'anime</i>	the soules
<b>Ge.</b>	<i>dell'anime</i>	of the soules
<b>Dat.</b>	<i>all'anime</i>	to the soules
<b>Accus.</b>	<i>l'anime</i>	the soules
<b>Voca.</b>	<i>ô anime</i>	ô soules
<b>Abla.</b>	<i>dall'anime</i>	from the soules.

The 5. example is of a Noume of the same gender with the article *LA*, wholye.

<b>Nom. sing.</b>	<i>La mente</i>	the minde
<b>Gen.</b>	<i>della mente</i>	of the minde
<b>Da.</b>	<i>alla mente</i>	to the minde
<b>Accus.</b>	<i>la mente</i>	the minde
<b>Vocat.</b>	<i>ô mente</i>	ô minde
<b>Ablat.</b>	<i>dalla mente</i>	from the minde.

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<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Le menti</i>	the mindes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>delle menti</i>	of the mindes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alle menti</i>	to the mindes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>le menti</i>	the mindes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô menti</i>	ô mindes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalle menti</i>	from the mindes.

I will adde here, in what sorte most of the noumes that we doe vse, are deriued vnto vs from all the declensions of the latine noumes. But I wil be more brieue herein, then peradventure the matter shall seeme able to some: bothe by cause, I desire breuitie: as to th'ende the reader instructed in the latine, when by these, that I shall now touche he shall as it were in searching take holde, he may by him selfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1. noumes masc. and femi. ending in. { *A, Poëta, Profeta, Pitagora, Euangelista, Fëmina, Erba, Tanola, Carta, Fënestra.*  
*E, Anchise, Penelope.*

Of the 2. noumes of bothe genders ending in. { *O, Antonio, Virgilio, Milano Canallo.*  
*Libro, Lãuro, &c.*  
*I, Dionigi, Parigi, Luigi.*

Of the third ending in. { *A, Poëma, Stratagemma, Dogma, &c.*  
*E, Cësare, Lettione, Pallade, Rachële, Niëne, Scüre, &c.*  
*I, Filli, Meri, Cariddi, Tifi, &c.*

Of

Of the 4. which end in. { *O, Mano, Corno, Effetto, Affetto, Difetto, Rispetto, Senso, Gùsto, Intellecto, Vdito.*  
*A, Vista or Veduta, Vdita.*

Of the 5. which end in. { *E, Spëcie, Effigie, Temperie, Congèis,*  
*I, Di, Mezodi.*

### Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th' Italian speache doth lacke noumes comparatiues: But in steade thereof they vse the positiue, with the aduerbe *Più*, more: thus *Più dotto*, *Più belle*, *Più forte*. Whose signification is increased by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Assai*: as *Assai più* or *Molto più*, or *Assai molto più*, or *Molto Assai più* *Dotto*: every one of these wayes is rightly saide.

But touching their vse, they doe require a genitiue case, in this sort: *Io sono più dotto di te*, I am better learned then thou. Also, *Cicerone fu più eloquente di Orosio*, Cicero was more eloquent then Hortensius. We haue also these manner of speeches in the comparatiue degrees: *Tu non sei il più dotto del mondo*: *Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia*: *Io sono amico dei più dotti*: *Tu sei dei più dotti*: *Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti*: *Tu ti puoi paragonare a i più dotti*.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparison, but worthynes: For we saye not *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo de' Romani*, since such a

phrase of speache is all together latine: but we saye *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo*: without addition of any other person, in comparison of whome *Cicero* may be.

### Of Noumes Numerall.

*Vno*, is of the singular nomber, *Vni* of the plurall, and both of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the singular nomber, *Vne* of the plurall, and bothe of the feminine gender. And we do vse *Vno*, and *Vna*, when we nomber: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this sorte: as *L'vne el'altre: Gli vni e gli altri*, bothe th'one and th'other none otherwayes then the latines doe vse *Vtriquo* and *utroque*.

*Due*, and in verse (who that will) *Duo*: neuer *Dua* or *Duo*, though many doe vse them. Further they do belonge to either gender: the which is likewise to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that followe: We saye also *Ambidue*: which is vnderstoode of two males, or at leaste th'one of the two being a male: and *Ambedue* of two females. But *Ambodue*, *Amendue*, *Amendune*, and *Amenduni*: although approved auctors do vse them: yet woulde not I willingly vse them.

We saye further *Ambo*: in the same signification that the latines doe.

*Tre*: three,  
*Cinque*: fiue,  
*Sette*: seuen

*Quattro*: foure,  
*Sei*: six.  
*Otto*: eight,

*Noue*:

*Noue*: nyne.

*Vndici*: eleuen.

*Trèdici*: thirtene,

*Quindici*: fuetene,

*Dicessette*: seuentene,

*Dicennoue*: nynetene.

*Vent'uno* or *vna*: twenty one.

*Venti due*: twenty two,

*Venti quattro*: twenty foure.

*Venti cinque*: twenty fiue, and so forwardes.

*Trenta*: thirty. *Quaranta*: fourty.

*Cinquanta*: fuety. *Sessanta*: fixty, or three score.

*Settanta*: seuenty, or three score and ten.

*Ottanta*: eighty, or foure score.

*Nonanta*: nynety, or foure score and ten,

*Cento*: An hundred.

*Cento & vno*, or *vna*: an hundred and one.

*Cento & due*: an hundred and two.

*Cento & tre*: an hundred and three.

*Cento & quattro*: an hundred and foure and so forwardes.

*Dugento*: two hundred.

*Trecento*: three hundred.

*Quattrocento*: foure hundred,

*Cinquecento*: fiue hundred.

*Seicento*: six hundred. *Settecento*: seuen hundred.

*Ottocento*: eight hundred. *Novècento*: nyne hundred.

*Mille*: A thousand, *Due mila*: two thousand.

*Tre mila*: three thousand,

*Quattro mila*: foure thousand.

*Cinque mila*: five thousand,

*Sei mila*: six thousand.

*Sette mila*: seven thousand,

*Otto mila*: eight thousand,

*Nonè mila*: nine thousand,

*Diece mila*: ten thousand.

*Vndici mila*: eleven thousand.

*Dodici mila*: twelve thousand.

*Tredici mila*: thirte thousand, & so forwardes.

*Cento mila*: an hundred thousand.

*Dugento mila*: two hundred thousand.

*Trecento mila*: three hundred thousand, & so vnto.

*Vn milioni*: a million: or ten thousand thousand.

*Due milioni*: two millions.

*Tre milioni*: three millions, And so in like sorte infinitely.

Further, we saye *Vn paio*, *due paia*, a couple, two couple: *Vn centinaio*, *due centinaia*, one hundred: two hundredes: *Vn migliaio*, *due migliaia*: one thousand, two thousandes, &c.

Also: *Vna decina*, *due decine*: one tēthe two tēthes, &c. *Vna dozzina*, *due dozzine*: one dosen, two dosen, &c. *Vna ventina*, *due ventine*: one score two score, &c. *Vna trentina*, *due trentine*: one thertye, two thirties, &c.

### Of Noumes signifying order.

*Primo* and *Primerio*: the first.

*Secondo*: the second,

*Terzo*: the thirde,

*Quarto*: the fourth,

*Quinto*: the fift,

*Sesto*,

*Sesto*: the sixte.

*Settimo*: the seuenthe,

*Ottavo*: the eight.

*Nono*: the nyne,

*Decimo*: the tenth.

*Vndecimo*: the eleuenthe,

*Duodecimo*: the twelf, *Decimo terzo* & *Terzodecimo*,

*Decimo quarto*, and *Quarto decimo*,

*Decimo quinto* and *Quinto decimo*,

*Decimo sesto*, and *Sesto decimo*,

*Decimo settimo*, and *Disetteesimo*,

*Decimo ottavo*, and *Decottesimo*,

*Decimo nono*, and *Uigesimo*, and *ventesimo*,

*Vigesimo primo*, *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.

*Trigesimo*, and *Trentesimo*: the thertithe,

*Quatragesimo*, and *Quarantesimo*: the fortythe.

*Quinquagesimo*, and *Cinquantesimo*: the fuetithe,

*Sessagesimo*, and *Sessantesimo*: the sixtithe,

*Ottuagesimo*, and *Ottantesimo*: the eightithe,

*Nonagesimo*, and *Nonantesimo*: the ninetithe,

*Cetesimo* the hūdreth, *Dugentesimo*: the two hūdreth.

*Trecentesimo*, *Quattrocentesimo*,

*Cinquecentesimo*, *Seicentesimo*,

*Settecentesimo*, *Ottocentesimo*,

*Noncentesimo*, *Millesimo*: the thousande, &c.

### Noumes Relatiues.

*Il Quale* & *la Quale*, are noumes that are most often placed in speache, and alwayes are referred to somthing that went before: & therfore of the Grāmarians are called relatiues. They are alwayes ioyned with an article: for *Quale* without an article, is

rather a noume of quality, then a relative. Further it maye be declined, in suche sorte, as is set out by the example following.

The declension of a noume relative.

*Nom. sing. Il Quale, la Quale, the which*

*Genit. Del Quale, della Quale, of the which*

*Dat. Al Quale, alla Quale, to the which.*

*Accus. Il Quale, la Quale, the which.*

*Ablat. Dal Quale, dalla Quale, from the which*

*Nom. plu. I Quali, le Quali, the which.*

*Genit. De i Quali, delle Quali, of the which*

*Dat. A i Quali, alle Quali, to the which.*

*Accus. I Quali, le Quali, the which.*

*Ablat. Da i Quali, dalle Quali, from the which.*

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cui*: that dothe belong to both genders, and numbers. And may be declined in this wise.

Genit.	<i>Di Cui</i>	of whome, whose.
Dat.	<i>A Cui,</i>	to whome.
Accus.	<i>Cui,</i>	whome.
Ablat.	<i>Da Cui,</i>	from whome.

The vse of this Noume *Cui* is suche as we maye speake it through out all the oblique cases and numbers.

Genit.

*Genit. Mi parlo tuo padre, di cui è il cavallo:* thy father hath spoken to me, whose horse it is.

*Dat. Io vidi il tuo fratello, a cui dièdi il libro:* I haue seene thy brother, to whome I haue geuen the booke.

*Accus. Io haueua familiarit à col tuo amico cui morde il cane arrabiato:* I had familiarity with thy frende, whome a madd dogge did bite.

*Ablat. Andai à trouare Antonio, da cui riceui le tue lettere:* I haue gonne to finde out Anthony from whome, I haue receaued thy letters.

And althoughe this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique cases by adding of prepositions, as we haue before shewed: yet you shall here and there finde amongst good auctors these formes of speache: *Il cui valore:* *la cui bontà:* *I cui amori:* *le cui ricchezze:* And thus it is needefull to declare them as, *Il valor di cui,* the worthynesse of whome, *La bontà di cui,* the goodnesse of whom, *Gli amori di cui,* the loue of whome: *Le ricchezze di cui,* the riches of whome.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases as *Del' cui valore,* for *Del valore di cui,* whose worthynesse, *Della cui bontà,* for *Della bontà di cui,* whose goodnesse, *De i cui amori,* for *De gli amori di cui,* whose loues: *Delle cui ricchezze,* for *Delle ricchezze di cui,* whose riches, &c.

For by whome that will, it maye be runne thorough all the cases in like sorte, which I doe

omit for breuitie sake : but hereby it may easly be seene that the articles *Il, La, I, and Le*, doe not in those phrased of speache properly belong to the noumes *Cui*, but to the noumes *Valore, Bontà, Amore, and Ricchezza*.

Further, it is vsed in the datiu case without a preposition, in this sorte: *Cui non basta* for *a cui non basta*, to whome it suffiseth not : *cui diède il Repotèrà, &c.* for *a cui diède*. &c. to whome the kinge gaue power.

But touching the vse of the noume *Il Quale*, there is no cause why I should curiously endeavour my selfe to alleadge many thinges: since it is al one with the latin relative. Therefore I will here note how that, *che*, for the most parte is put in place thereof: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue cases of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'huomo, che pensa esser sauo*, *molte volte è scoccato*, the man that thinketh him selfe wyse, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'huomo, ch'io amo è dotto*, the man that I loue is learned. The like exam ples may be brought of the plurall number.

But sithence wee haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that the same may somtymes be ioyned with prepositions in this wise: *di Che, à Che, da Che, in Che, con Che, per Che*. It is also ioyned with articles, thus: *Il che, Del che, Al che, Nel che*. But we doe not say *Col che*, so neither *per il che*, by cause the first is not in vse, & the later is vsed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie but such as lack iudgement

gement of the eare will confesse that *per il Che*, is more rightly said, then *Il perche*: howbeit *Boccace* doth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speach, but th'other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this sorte *Che Che* and signifyeth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che sia*, what soeuer it be, *Che che habbia detto*, what soeuer he hath said.

Againe, therof is maide *Chiunque*, who soeuer: and is of three syllables. But betwene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that th'one is not ioyned to a substantiue, but the other is: and yet, that also somtymes is seperated from it. For *Petrarke* speaketh thus, *Chiunque alberga*, who soeuer hosteth: where *Chiunque* is of it selfe without adding of any noume substantiue. Againe, he saiethe afterwardes, *Qualunque animale*, what soeuer liuing creature: where *Animale*, a noume substantiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. yet he saide sometimes, and that but once: *Gioir di qualunque*, the gladding of what soeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *Chi*: the which is put often tymes for *Colui Quello, Colui, Quella, Coloro, Quelli, & Quelle* pronounes: in this wise: *Chi ha smarrita la strada, torni indietro* for *Colui*, or *Quello, il quale ha smarrita*, &c. who that hath missed his waye, let him retourne backe.

Further *Chi* doth many times signifie, who: an interrogation, and that thoroughout all the cases: as.

- By the {  
 Nom. *Chi fu?* who was it? *chi il fece?* who hath donne it,  
 Geni. *Di chi sei tu figliuolo?* whose sonne art thou,  
 Dat. *A chi l'hai dato?* to whome haste thou geuen it.  
 Accus. *Chi batteſti?* whome haſt thou beaten?  
 Ablat. *Da chi l'hai udito?* from whome haſt thou harde it?

Besides we ſaye: *Chi qua e Chi là*, ſome here, & ſome there: *Chi ſpogliò a queſto, e chi quello*: ſome did ſpoile this man, and ſome that man.

Laſtly we ſay *Chi che ſia*, whoſoeuer it be.

### Of Noumes which are called Partitiues, Infinitiues, Distributiues, and Negatiues.

Fiſt the noume *Altri*, that with this voyce is onely content, and doth belong to euery number, and gender, is thus vſed: *Ma quando altri voſſe opporſi*; But when an other would be contrary. Alſo, *Altri dice*, an other ſayth.

But in the oblique caſes, it hath, *Altrui*: wherefore we ſaye: *Io porto la pena dell' altrui colpa*, It may alſo be ſaide, *della colpa altrui*: that is, I ſuffer the puniſhment of an others fault. *All' altrui valore*, or *al valore altrui*, to an others worthynesse. *Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an others ſtrength.

But

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*, and is of the maſculine gender: as *Altra*, which is of the feminine hath in the plurall number *Altre*, the which noume doth differ from the noume *Altri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a ſubſtantiuē: But *Altro* is often, & alwayes referred to the afore named perſonnes. For we ſaye: *L'altro tuo amico, gli altri tuoi amici, l'altra tua amica, l'altre tue amiche*: And in like ſorte thorough out all the caſes, the vocatiue except. It is vſed alſo in the neuter gender, and we ſaye: *Altro domando*, I require an other thing: *Auxi altro*, rather ſome other thing. But then it doth forſake the article, as by example appeareth.

*Alcuno*, ſome bodie, hath in the plurall *Alcuni*, ſome, as *Alcuna*, ſome bodie, hath *Alcune*, in the plurall, ſome. And that throughout all the caſes: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ognuno*, *Ciaſcuno*: that is, euerye one, eche one: Alſo *Niuno*, *Veruno*, *Neffuno*, *Nulla*: that is, none, no one, no bodie: doe want the plurall number: which doth alſo fayle them, when they be of the feminine gender, as *Ogniuna*, *Ciaſcuna*, *Niuna*, *Veruna*, *Neffuna*, *Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many times vſed in the neuter gender, and ſignifieth nothing: as *Nulla poſſe leuàr*, (ſaieth the Poet). I can take nothing awaye: yet doth it ſignifie alſo ſome thing as *Vuoi tu nulla?* will you any thing?

Laſtlye it is to be knowne, how that all theſe

D ij

noumes do refuse th' articles: for we doe not saye,  
*l' Alcuno, l' Ogmuno, il Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.*

## Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume we call that worde, that is vsed in the steade of a noume: such as is also a pronoume both with the Grekes and latines. Wherefore some are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue also numbers, genders & persones, as haue the Greke and Latine pronoumes. But what they haue that is either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader may easly perceiue, as well by the handling now of them, as by types here following.

Sing. nom.

*Io, I: Tu, thou: Se, him: Egli, Ei, E, Quello, colui, he: Esso, he ther: Questo, Costui, this man: Cio, that: Cotesto, that man.*

Mas. gen.

*Noi, we: Voi, you: Egli, Quelli, Loro, Coloro, they: Essi, these there: Questi, costoro, these men: Cotesti, those men.*

Primitiues

*Sing. Ella, Lei, Quella, Colei, shee: Essa, she there: Questa, Costei, this woman: Cotesta, that woman.*

Femi. gen.

*Plu. Elleno: Elle, Quelle, they: Esse, those there: Queste, these women: Coteste, those women.*

Certaine Pronoumes.

*Sing. Mio, myne: Tuo, thyne: Suo, his: Nostro, oures: Vostro, yours.*

Mas. gen.

*Plu. Miei, myne: Tuoi, Thyne: Suoi, thers: Nostri, ours: Vostri, yours.*

Deriuatiues.

*Sing. Mia, myne: Tua, thyne: Sua, thers: Nostra, ours: Vostra, yours.*

Femi.

*gen. Plu. Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue, thers: Nostre, ours: Vostre, yours.*

Pronovmes belonging to bothe genders.	}	<i>Io,</i>
		<i>Tu,</i>
		<i>Coloro,</i>
		<i>Costoro,</i>
		<i>Loro,</i>
		<i>Se.</i>

## Of the declining of a Pronovme.

## The 1. Example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Io,</i>	<i>I,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di me,</i>	<i>of me,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a me,</i>	<i>to me,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>me,</i>	<i>me,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da me,</i>	<i>from me.</i>
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Nói,</i>	<i>We,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di nói,</i>	<i>of vs,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a nói,</i>	<i>to vs,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>nói,</i>	<i>vs,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da nói,</i>	<i>from vs,</i>

## The 2. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Thou,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di te,</i>	<i>of thee,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a te,</i>	<i>to thee,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>te,</i>	<i>thee,</i>
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>tu,</i>	<i>thou,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da te,</i>	<i>from thee.</i>
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Vói,</i>	<i>You,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di vói,</i>	<i>of you, or yours,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a vói,</i>	<i>to you,</i>

Accus.

<i>Accus.</i>	<i>vói,</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>vói,</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da vói.</i>	<i>from you.</i>

## The 3. example.

*Genit. Sing. di Se,* Of him, or his, of them, or theirs.  
*and Plu.*

<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a Se,</i>	<i>To hym, to them.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Se,</i>	<i>Him, them.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da Se,</i>	<i>From him, from them.</i>

## The 4. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Egli, Ei, E', Quello Colui.</i>	<i>He.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Di lui, colui, quello.</i>	<i>of him, or his.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a lui, colui, quello.</i>	<i>to him.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>lui, colui, quello.</i>	<i>him.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da lui, colui, quello.</i>	<i>from him.</i>

<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Eglino, Quelli, coloro.</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>of them, or thers.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>to them.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>them.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>from them.</i>

## The 5. example.

<i>Nom. singul.</i>	<i>Ella, Co lei, Quella.</i>	<i>Shee.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di Lei, co lei, quella.</i>	<i>hers, or of her.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a Lei, co lei, quella.</i>	<i>to her.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Lei, co lei, quella.</i>	<i>her.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da Lei, co lei, quella.</i>	<i>from her.</i>

D iij



*Nom. plur. Elleno, Colòro, Quelle, They.*  
*Genit. di Lòro, coloro, quelle, of them, or theirs,*  
*Dat. à Lòro, coloro, quelle, to them.*  
*Accus. Loro, coloro, quelle, them.*  
*Ablat. da Lòro, co lòro, quelle, from them.*

## The 6. example.

*Nom. sin. Questo, Costui, this man.*  
*Genit. di Questo, costui, of this man, or this mans.*  
*Dat. à Questo, costui, to this man.*  
*Accus. Questo, costui, this man.*  
*Ablat. da Questo costui, from this man.*  
*Nom. plu. Questi Costoro, these men.*  
*Genit. di questi costoro, of these men, or these mens.*  
*Dat. à questi, costoro, to these men.*  
*Accus. Questi, costoro, these men.*  
*Ablat. da questi costoro, from these men.*

## The 7. example.

*Nom. sing. Questa Costei, this woman.*  
*Genit. di questa Costei, of this womā, or this womās.*  
*Dat. a questa, costei, to this woman.*  
*Accus. Questa costei, this woman.*  
*Ablat. da questa costei, from this woman.*  
*Nom. plu. Queste, Costoro, these women.*  
*Gen. di queste, Costoro, of these women, or these wo-*  
*men.*  
*Dat. à queste, costoro, to these women.*  
*Accus. Queste, costoro, these women.*  
*Ablat. da queste, costoro, from these women.*

Tou-

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is the deri-  
 uatiues, they followe altogether the declenfon of  
 those noumes, that doe ende in *O*, if they be of the  
 masculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the femi-  
 nine gender.

But the pronoume *Cio*, is alwayes of the singu-  
 lar number, and neuter gender.

## Of th'vse of Pronoumes.

These Pronoumes *Egli, Ei, E*, and *Ella* doe al-  
 wayes serue to the nominatiue case: as *Egli disse*: he  
 hath saide: *Ella volse*, she hath torned.

The like is of these pronoumes *Eglio & Elleno*,  
 (which Orators and such as write in prose do vse)  
 for they also serue to the nominatiue case: and we  
 say *Eglio dissero*, they haue saide: *Elleno volsero*, they  
 haue torned.

Againe: these pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, sometimes  
 are filling wordes, and are rather vsed for a grace  
 in speach, then of any necessity: as *Egli non ha guari*  
*di tempo*, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is no longe  
 tyme: Againe, *E parrà menzogna*, for *Parrà menzogna*,  
 it shall seeme a lye.

## Pronoumes.

*Lui*  
*Lei*  
*Loro* } do serue  
 to the

{ Genit. *Ci siamo ricordati di Lui, Lei, Loro*, We haue remembred vs, of him, her, them.

{ Dat. *Disi a Lui, Lei, Loro*, I haue tolde him, her, them.

{ Accus. *Vidi Lui, Lei, Loro*, I haue seene him, her, them.

{ Ablat. *Ho riceuuto ciò da lui, Lei, Loro*: I haue receaued that from him, her, them.

{ Nom. *Costui, Costei, Colui, Colei disse*, this man, this woman, he, she hath said *Costoro, Coloro, dissero*, these they haue said.

{ Gen. *Mi ricordo di Costui, Costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*, I doe remember me of this mā, this woman, him, her, these, them.

## Pronoumes.

*Costui*  
*Colui*  
*Costei*  
*Colei*  
*Costoro*  
*Coloro* } Do serue  
 to the

{ Dat. *Io dissi a costui, costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*: I haue tolde to this man, this woman, him, her these, them.

{ Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*: I loue this man, this woman, him, her, these, them.

{ Ablat. *Io l'ho udito da costui, costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*, I haue hearde it from this man, this woman, him, her, these, them.

Further

Further the articles, *Li, gli, & Le*, are oftentimes vsed for these pronoumes, *Lui* and *Lei*: And that onely in the datiuue case, in this wise: *Le di*, or *dille*, for *di a Lei*, tell her: *Dagli* or *Dalli*, for *Dà a Lui*, giue him: and remember that these articles, *Gli* and *Le*, which are of the plurall number, are vsed for *Lui* and *Lei*: pronoumes of the singular number.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli*, and *Le* are vsed for these pronoumes *Lui, Lei*, and *Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batté*: and *Battello*, for *Batté lui* or *Quello*, he hath beaten him: *La Baciò, & Baciolla*, for *Baciò Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percosse gli*, for *Percosse Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le baciò, & Baciolle*, for *Baciò loro* or *Quelle*: hath kissed them.

{ Genit. *Nessuno si disinentica di se*: no bodye is forgettefull of him selfe.

{ Dat. *Catone diéde à se la morte*: Cato hath geuen to him selfe the death.

{ Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che gli altri*: Eche one loueth him selfe more then others.

{ Ablat. *Questo lo disse da se*, he hath tolde him this of him selfe.

## Pronoume.

*Se* } serueth  
 to the

But this Pronoume *Se*, is often ioyned with

*Stèſſo*, in the ſingular number, and maſculine gender: and *Stèſſi*, in the plurall number, the ſame gender. Alſo *Stèſſa* in the feminine gender, and ſing. nom. and *Stèſſe*, in the plurall number, and the ſame gender: the which is done through out all the oblique caſes, except the vocatiue, in this wyſe.

*Di Se ſtèſſo*, of hym ſelfe: *Di ſe ſtèſſa*, of her ſelfe: *Di ſe ſtèſſi*, of them ſelues: *Di ſe ſtèſſe*, of them ſelues. Alſo *A ſe ſtèſſo*, to hym ſelfe: *A ſe ſtèſſa*, to her ſelfe: *A ſe ſtèſſi*, and *A ſe ſtèſſe*, to them ſelues. Againe, *Se ſtèſſo*, hym ſelfe: *Se ſtèſſa*, her ſelfe. *Se ſtèſſi*, and *Se ſtèſſe*, them ſelues. To conclude, *Da ſe ſtèſſo*, by him ſelfe: *Da ſe ſtèſſa*, by her ſelfe: *Da ſe ſtèſſi*, and *Da ſe ſtèſſe*, by them ſelues. The ſame is to be vnderſtoode of *Medeſimo*, *Medeſima*, *Medeſimi*, *Medeſime*.

Theſe are alſo ioyned to all other pronounes for we ſay: *Io ſtèſſo*, or *medeſimo*, I my ſelfe: *Di me ſtèſſo*, or *medeſimo*, of my ſelfe: And ſo in like ſorte through out all the caſes, the vocatiue excepte. In the plurall number we ſaye, *Noi ſtèſſi* or *medeſimi*, we our ſelues: *Di noi ſtèſſi*, or *medeſimi*, of vs our ſelues: &c. Alſo *Tu ſtèſſo*, *Tu ſtèſſa*, thou thy ſelfe: *Io ſtèſſa*, I my ſelfe. *Noi ſtèſſe*, we our ſelues: *Di noi ſtèſſe*, of vs our ſelues: *Di voi ſtèſſe*, of you your ſelues.

*Egli ſtèſſo*, he hym ſelfe: *Di lui ſtèſſo*, of hym ſelfe: *Ella ſtèſſa*, ſhe her ſelfe: *Di lei ſtèſſa*, of her ſelfe: &c. *Egliſi ſtèſſi*, they them ſelues: *Di loro ſtèſſi*, of them ſelues, &c. *Elleno ſtèſſe*, they them ſelues:

ſelues: *Di loro ſtèſſe*, of them ſelues, &c.

But to what ende do I ſtaye vpon ſo many examples: ſince theſe wordes do not onely accompanie all the Pronounes, but Noumes alſo? For many tymes we ſpeake in this wiſe, *il Re ſtèſſo*, or *medeſimo*, the king hym ſelfe: *La Regina ſtèſſa*, or *medeſima*, the Queene her ſelfe: *i Cieli ſtèſſi* or *medeſimi*, the ſelfe heauens: *Le ſtelle ſtèſſe*, or *medeſime*, the ſelfe ſtarres.

Neither is it to be omitted how that *Stèſſo* doth receaue in the beginning the letter *I*, when an article goeth before it, that do ende in a vouell, the which article doth forſake his vouell, and taketh an Apoſtrophe.

## Pronounes.

{ *Esſo*  
*Esſa*  
*Esſi*  
*Esſe* }

do ſerue  
 to the

{ Nomi. *Esſo* or *Esſa* *fù*, *diſſe* *fece*: he or ſhee hath bene, hath ſaid, hath donne: Alſo, *Esſi* or *Esſe* *fù* *ono*: they haue bene.

{ Gen. *Mi ricorderò di Esſo* or *Esſa*, *Esſi*, *Esſe*: I ſhalbe mindefull of him, or her, them.

{ Dat. *Il diède ad eſſo*, &c: he hathe geuen it to him, &c.

{ Ablat. *L'ho vdiſto da Esſo*, &c. I haue harde it from him, &c.

Howbeit all theſe, except the Nominatiue caſe were better explained by the Pronounes *Lui*, *Lei*, and *Loro*: ſo that one ſhould ſpeake more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Lei, Loro: L'ho dato à lui, Lei, Loro: Ho veduto Lui, Lei, Loro: L'ho ricevuto da lui, lei, loro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes thoroughout all the cases, the vocative except: as appereth by this tipe following.

{ the Pronoume { <i>Esso</i> , is ioyned { to certaine { noumes in the	{	Nom. <i>Esso Re disse</i> , the Kinge hath faide.
		Genit. <i>Vàgo di Esse giovani</i> , desirous of the yonge women.
		Dat. <i>Dièdi il libro ad esso giudice</i> I gaue the booke to the iudge.
		Accus. <i>Percoffe Essi nemici</i> he did strike th'enemies.
		Ablat. <i>Il riceuèi da Essi amici</i> , I haue receiued it from frendes.

Lastly, thus th'Italians do say: *Con esso Lui, Lei, Loro*: for *con Lui, Lei, Loro*, with him, her, them. Also, *Con esso tèco*, for *Contèco* or *Tèco*, with thee: *Con esso mèco*, for *Con mèco* or *meco*, with me: *Con esso sèco* for *Con sèco* or *Seco*, with him. Againe, *Con esso noi*, with vs. *Ben esso voi*, with you.

They say also *Con esso le mani*, with the handes. *Con esso vn colpo*, with one blowe. And not a few of these kinde of speeches, do th'Italians vse, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscanes: Howbeit, I would not haue them to be generally vsed.

These Pronoumes *Questi*, *Quei* or *Quegli*, are accustomed for the most parte to be put in steade of

of the pronoumes, *questo*, *quello*, or *Costui*, & *Colui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, without the adding of any substantiues. Howbeit they are alwayes referred to some man, that a little before hath bene mentioned: as by a few examples shall plainly appeare. For we say *Cicerone fu non solo Orator sommo, ma anchora ottimo cittadino: Questi giouò molto alla sua patria*: Cicero was not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hathe greatly profited his countrey. Also *Quegli parlò*, he hathe spoken. And suche like almoste innumerable, thou shall finde, in the Tuscan writers. But (to speake freely what I thinke) I can scarce be brought to allowe of it: For to me it seemethe a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, when they are of the masculine gender, do require a noume substantiue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello prèncipe*, that prince. But when they are of the neuter gender, they put away the noume substantiue, & therefore we say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this which I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not so.

Touching the which Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that when they are expressed by the genitiue plurall, they are wont to be deprived of their helpes: that is (with the Tuscanes) of the preposition *Di*, in this sorte: *A casa questi usurari*, for *a casa di questi usurari*: to the house of these vsurers.

The Pronoume *Ciò*, the which we haue said before to be the neuter gender: is vsed in these sortes of speache: as *Ciòè*, that is: *Sopra ciò*, therevpon: *Oltre à ciò*, besides that: *Ciòche*, whatsoeuer: *Acciòche*, to th'ende that: *Perciòche*, because that: *Perciò*, therefore.

But in what belongeth to the Pronoume *Cotèsto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronouncer, wherefore we saye to him, with whome we speake: *Cotèsto libro, il quale tu hai nelle mani, è bello*, that booke, which thou hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. We vse this Pronoume also in the neuter gender, in this wise, *Cotèsto, che tu dici, è véro*, that that thou saiest, is true.

To conclude, it seemeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* & *Ne*, which are vsed for *Noi*, *Me* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Te*. But because they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the hebrue tonge: therefore we doe referre them to that place where we shall entreate of those verbes.

#### Of the Verbe.

There are foure coniugations of Verbes, which are chiefly knowne by their infinitiue modes.

The first coniugation is of Verbes that in th'infinitiue mode haue *A*, long before *R E*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eatc. &c.

The second is of Verbes that haue *E*, lōg before  
*R E*,

*R E*, as *Valére*, to be worthe: *Hauére*, to haue, *Tenére*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *R E*: as *Leggére*, to reade: *Scrínere*, to write: *Víuere*, to liue: *Rídere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourth is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *R E*: as *Vdíre*, to heare: *Moríre*, to dye: *Fmíre*, to ende. &c.

#### The first Coniugation.

##### Th'indicatiue mode present tense.

Sing.  $\begin{cases} \text{Io Amo, I loue.} \\ \text{Tu Ami, thou louest.} \\ \text{Colui Ama, he loueth.} \end{cases}$   
Plu.  $\begin{cases} \text{Noi Amiamo, we loue.} \\ \text{Voi Amate, you loue.} \\ \text{Coloro Amano, they loue.} \end{cases}$

##### Preter imperfect tense.

Sing.  $\begin{cases} \text{Io Amàua,} \\ \text{Tu Amàui,} \\ \text{Colui Amàua,} \end{cases}$   
Plu.  $\begin{cases} \text{Noi Amauàmo,} \\ \text{Voi Amauàte,} \\ \text{Coloro Amauàno,} \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{wee} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{Loued, or} \\ \text{did loue.} \end{cases}$

OF VERBES.  
Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amài, and ho amato,</i>	{	I	thou				
		<i>Tu Amàsti, and hai amato,</i>							
Plu.	{	<i>Colui Amò: and ha amato,</i>	{	we	you	they			
		<i>Noi Amàmo, &amp; habbiamo amato</i>							
		<i>Voi Amàste, and haueate amato,</i>							
		<i>Coloro Amàrono, Amaron, Amà-</i>							
		<i>ro, Amàr, &amp; hanno, amato.</i>							

It is to be remembred that *Amaron* and *Amar* in the thirde person plural of this preterperfectense, are to be vsed when the worde that followeth doth begyn with a consonant. And this you shall finde obserued in sundry places by good auctors.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io haueua amato.</i>	{	I	thou				
		<i>Tu haueui amato.</i>							
Plur.	{	<i>Colui haueua amato.</i>	{	we	you	they			
		<i>Noi haueuamo amato.</i>							
		<i>Voi haueuate amato.</i>							
		<i>Coloro haueuano amato,</i>							

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	{	I	thou				
		<i>Tu Amerai.</i>							
Plur.	{	<i>Colui Amerà,</i>	{	we	you	they			
		<i>Noi Ameremo.</i>							
		<i>Voi Amerete</i>							
		<i>Coloro Ameranno.</i>							

Note

OF VERBES.

Note that in steade of *Amerò*, and the like future tense generally of all other Verbes, th'Italian vseth the infinitiue mode with this Verbe *Voglio* before it as,

Sing.	{	<i>Io Voglio amare.</i>	{	I	thou				
		<i>Tu Vuoi amare.</i>							
Plur.	{	<i>Colui Vuolo amare.</i>	{	we	you	they			
		<i>Noi Vogliamo amare.</i>							
		<i>Voi Volete amare.</i>							
		<i>Coloro Vogliono amare.</i>							

Likewise { *Io Voglio tenere.* I will holde.  
*Io Voglio leggere.* I will reade.  
*Io Voglio uire.* I will heare.

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	{	<i>Ama tu: loue thou.</i>	{						
		<i>Ami colui: let him loue,</i>							
Plur.	{	<i>Amiamo noi: Let vs loue.</i>	{						
		<i>Amate voi, loue you.</i>							
		<i>Amino coloro: let them loue.</i>							

*Non amare:* Loue not thou: for in forbidding they vse euer more th'infinitiue mode with *Non:* in steade of the singular number.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia,* or *Dio Voglia,* or  
*O che,* or *O Dio che.*

E ij

Sing.	{	<i>Io Ami,</i>	{	god	{	I	thou	}	loue.
		<i>Tu Ami,</i>							
		<i>Colui Ami,</i>							
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	{	graunt	{	we	you	}	
		<i>Voi Amiate,</i>							
		<i>Coloro Amino,</i>							

## Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volèsse, or Dio volesse, or O Dio che, or O che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amassi,</i>	{	wolde	{	I	thou	}	loued or
		<i>Tu Amassi,</i>							
		<i>Colui Amasse,</i>							
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Amassimo,</i>	{	that	{	we	you	}	did loue.
		<i>Voi Amaste,</i>							
		<i>Coloro Amassero,</i>							

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio vòglia, Dio voglia, O Dio che, O che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io habbia amato,</i>	{	god	{	I	thou	}	haue
		<i>Tu habbi amato,</i>							
		<i>Colui habbia amato,</i>							
Plu.	{	<i>Noi habbiamo amato,</i>	{	graunt	{	we	you	}	lo-ued.
		<i>Voi habbiate amato,</i>							
		<i>Coloro habbiano amato,</i>							

## Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volèsse, Dio volesse, o Dio che, o che.*

Sing.

Sin.	{	<i>Io haueffi amato,</i>	{	I wold	{	I	thou	}	had
		<i>Tu haueffi amato,</i>							
		<i>Colui haueffe amato,</i>							
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueffimo amato,</i>	{	that	{	we	you	}	lo-ued.
		<i>Voi haueste amato,</i>							
		<i>coloro haueffero amato.</i>							

## Future tense.

*Dio voglia che,*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amida qua in-</i>	{	God	{	I	thou	}	hereafter
		<i>nanzi,</i>							
		<i>Tu Amida qua in-</i>							
Plu.	{	<i>Colui Ami da qua</i>	{	graunt	{	we	you	}	hereafter
		<i>innanzi,</i>							
		<i>Noi Amiamo da</i>							
Plu.	{	<i>qua innanzi,</i>	{	that	{	you	they	}	
		<i>Voi Amiate da qua</i>							
		<i>innanzi,</i>							
Plu.	{	<i>Coloro Amino da</i>	{		{				
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>							
		<i>Coloro Amino da</i>							

## The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Ami,</i>	{	for	{	I	thou	}	loue.
		<i>Tu Ami,</i>							
		<i>Colui Ami,</i>							
Pla.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	{	as	{	we	you	}	
		<i>Voi Amiate,</i>							
		<i>Coloro Amino,</i>							

E ij

## Preterimperfecttense.

*Auegnache.*{ *Io Amassi*: Although I loued or did loue.{ *Tu Amassi*: Although thou louedst or did loue,  
&c. as in the optatiue mode.Otherwise, *Se*:

Sing.	{ <i>Io Amerci, &amp; Ameria,</i> <i>Tu Amaresti,</i> <i>Colui Amarebbe, and</i> <i>Ameria,</i>	{ if { <i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i> }	{ sholde loue.
Plu.	{ <i>Noi Amaremmo,</i> <i>Voi Amaresti,</i> <i>Coloro Amarebbono,</i> <i>and Ameriano.</i>		

## Preterperfecttense.

*Quando.*{ *Io habbia amato*, when I haue loued.{ *Tu habbi amato*, when thou hast loued, &c. as in  
the optatiue mode.Otherwise, *Che.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io hauerèi and Ha-</i> <i>ueria amato,</i> <i>Tu hauerèsti amato,</i> <i>Colui hauerèbbe and</i> <i>Haueria amato:</i>	{ that { <i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i>	{ sholde haue loued.
			Plur.

Plu.	{ <i>Noi hauerèmmo amato,</i> <i>Voi hauerèste amato,</i> <i>Coloro hauerèbbono</i> & { <i>Haueriano amato.</i>	{ that { <i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	{ sholde haue loued
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## Preterpluperfecttense

*Poiche.*{ *Io hauèssi amato*, Since I had loued.{ *Tu hauèssi amato*, Since thou haddest loued, &c. as  
in the optatiue mode.

## Future tense.

*Quando.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io hauerò amato,</i> <i>Tu hauerai amato,</i> <i>Colui hauerà amato,</i> <i>Noi haueremo amato,</i>	{ whē { <i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	{ shall haue loued
Plur.	{ <i>Voi hauerete amato,</i> <i>Coloro haueranno amato,</i>		

## Th'infinitiu mode: Present tense.

*Amare.* to loue.

## Preterperfecttense.

*Hauere amato,* to haue loued.

## Future tense.

<i>Douere amare</i> <i>Essere per amare</i> <i>Hauere ad amare</i>	{ To be to loue, or to loue hereafter.
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Participles { *Amante*, louing:      *Amato*:loued.  
                  { *Amanti*, louing:      *Amati*:loued.

Present tense.

*Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi Coloro: I,*  
 thou, he, we, you, they loving.

## Preterperfectense.

Gerudes } Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi,  
Coloro: I, thou, he, we, you, they hauing  
loued.

### Future tense.

Donendo amare } Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-  
Essendo per amare } loro : I, thou, he, we,  
Hauendo amare } you . they being, or  
shauing to loue.

## The seconde Coniugation.

### The Indicative mode: Present tense.

*Sing.* { Io T'engo: I holde.  
 { Tu tieni: thou holdest.  
 { Colui tiene: he holdeth.  
*Plur.* { Noi T'eniamo: we holde.  
 { Voi tenete: you holde.  
 { Coloro tengono: they holde.

Preter-

Preter imperfectense.

Sing.	{	lo Tenéua, and Tenea.	{	I	{	
		Tu tenéui		thou		
		Colúu tenéua, and tenea,		he		helde
		Nói teneuàmo:		we		or did
Plur.	{	Voi teneuàte,	{	you	{	holde.
		Colòro teneuàno & teneano		they		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	Io T'énni, and ho tenúto:	{	I	} hauc
		Tu tenèsti, & ha tenúto,		thou	
		Colui ténne, & ha tenúto,		he	
		Nòi tenèmmo, and habbiamo		we	
Plur.	{	tenúto,	{		} hilde.
		Vòi tenèste, & hanète tenuto,		you	
		Coloro ténnero, and hanno te-		they	
		nuto.			

### Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauèna tenùto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had hilde.
		<i>Tu hauèni tenùto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauèna tenùto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi hauenàmo tenùto,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>Voi hauenàte tenùto,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauenàno tenùto,</i>		<i>they</i>		



## Future tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{	Io T'enga da qua innanzi.	{	I	{		{	
		Tu Tenga da qua innanzi.		thou				
		Colui tenga da qua innanzi.		he		holde		
Plur.	{	Noi Teniamo da qua innanzi.	{	God graūt that	{	we	{	hereaf-ter.
		Voi temate da qua innanzi.				you		
		Coloro tengano da qua innanzi.				they		

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concia sia cosa che.*

Sing.	{	Io Tenga,	{	I	{		{	
		Tu tenga,		thou				
		Colui tenga,		he		holde.		
Plur.	{	Noi Teniamo,	{	for as much as	{	we	{	
		Voi teniate,				you		
		Coloro Tengano,				they		

Preterimperfect tense.

*Auegna che.*

{ Io Teneffi, Although I helde or did holde.  
 { Tu teneffi, Although thou heldest or didest hold,  
 &c. As in the optatiue mode.

Other-

## Otherwise, Se,

Sing.	{	Io Tenerèi, Terrèi, Tene- ria, and Terria.	{	I	{		{	
		Tu tenerèsti & terrestì,		thou				
		Colui tenerèbbe, terrèb- be, teneria, & terria.		he		shold		
Plur.	{	Noi Teneremmo & ter- remmo,	{	if	{	we	{	holde.
		Voi tenerèste & terreste,				you		
		coloro tenerèbbono, ter- rebbono, teneriano, and terriano.				they		

Preterperfect tense.

*Quando.*

{ Io Habbia tenuto: when I haue helde.  
 { Tu habbi tenuto, when thou hast helde. &c. As  
 in the optatiue mode.

Otherwyse. Che.

Sin.	{	Io Hauerei, and Hae- ria tenuto,	{	I	{		{	
		Tu hauereffi tenuto,		thou				
		Colui hauerebbe & ha- ueria tenuto,		he		holde		
Plur.	{	Noi haueremmo tenuto,	{	that	{	we	{	haue
		Voi hauereffi tenuto.				you		helde.
		Coloro hauerebbono, & haueriano tenuto.				they		



OF VERBES.  
Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i>	{	I	}	
		<i>Tu leggesti, &amp; hai letto,</i>		thou		
		<i>Colui lesse, &amp; ha letto,</i>		he		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggémmo, and</i>	{	we	}	have reade.
		<i>habbiamo letto.</i>				
		<i>Voi leggeste, and haue-</i>		you		
		<i>te let to.</i>				
		<i>Coloro lessero, and hãno</i>		they		
		<i>letto,</i>				

Preterpluperfectense

Sing.	{	<i>Io hauèua letto.</i>	{	I	}	had reade.
		<i>Tu hauèui letto.</i>		thou		
		<i>Colui hauèua letto,</i>		he		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hauèuàmo letto,</i>	{	we	}	
		<i>Voi hauèuàte letto,</i>		you		
		<i>Coloro hauèuàno letto.</i>		they		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Leggerò.</i>	{	I	}	shall or will reade.
		<i>Tu Leggerai,</i>		thou		
		<i>Colui Leggerà,</i>		he		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggeremo.</i>	{	we	}	
		<i>Voi leggerete,</i>		you		
		<i>Coloro leggeranno.</i>		they		

*Io Voglio leggere, I will reade.*  
*Tu Voi leggere, thou wilt reade, &c. as in Indicative mode.*

The

OF VERBES.  
Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	{	<i>Lèggi tu, Reade thou.</i>	{		}	
		<i>Legga colui, let him reade.</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>Leggiamo noi, let vs reade.</i>	{		}	
		<i>Leggète voi, reade you.</i>				
		<i>Leggano coloro, let them reade.</i>				
		<i>Non Leggere, reade not thou.</i>				

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Légga,</i>	{	God	{	I	}	reade.
		<i>Tu Légga,</i>		graüt		thou		
		<i>Colui Légga,</i>		that		he		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>	{		{	we	}	
		<i>Voi Leggiate,</i>				you		
		<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>				they		

Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio Volesse che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Leggeffi.</i>	{	I would	{	I	}	reade,
		<i>Tu Leggeffi,</i>		to God		thou		
		<i>Colui Leggeffe,</i>		that		he		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggeffimo,</i>	{		{	we	}	or did reade.
		<i>Voi Leggeffite,</i>				you		
		<i>Coloro leggeffero,</i>				they		

F

## Preterfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Habbia letto,</i>	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	haue	{	reade.
		<i>Tu habbi letto,</i>										
	{	<i>Colui habbia letto,</i>	{	graüt	{	he	{	wee	{	reade.	{	
		<i>Nòì habbiamo letto,</i>										
Plu.	{	<i>Voi habbiate letto,</i>	{	that	{	you	{	they	{		{	
		<i>Coloro habbiano letto,</i>										

## Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Haueffi letto,</i>	{	I wolde	{	thou	{	had	{	reade.	{	
		<i>Tu haueffi letto,</i>										
	{	<i>Colui haueffe letto,</i>	{	to God	{	he	{	wee	{	reade.	{	
		<i>Noi Haueffimo letto,</i>										
Plu.	{	<i>Voi hauefte letto,</i>	{	that	{	you	{	they	{		{	
		<i>Coloro haueffero letto</i>										

## Future tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Legga da qua</i>	{	I	{	thou	{	reade	{	hereafter.	{	
		<i>innanzi,</i>										
	{	<i>Tu Legga da qua</i>	{	God	{	he	{	wee	{		{	
		<i>innanzi,</i>										
	{	<i>Colui Legga da</i>	{	graüt	{	you	{	they	{		{	
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>										
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggiamo da</i>	{	that	{	you	{	they	{		{	
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>										
	{	<i>Voi Leggiate da</i>	{		{		{		{		{	
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>										
	{	<i>Coloro leggano da</i>	{		{		{		{		{	
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>										

The

## The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Legga,</i>	{	for	{	I	{	thou	{	haue	{	reade.
		<i>Tu Legga,</i>										
	{	<i>Colui Legga,</i>	{	asmuche	{	he	{	wee	{	reade.	{	
		<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>										
Plur.	{	<i>Voi Leggiate,</i>	{	as	{	you	{	they	{		{	
		<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>										

## Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che.*

*Io Leggeffi, Although I reade or did reade.*  
*Tu leggeffi, although thou readeft or didest reade*  
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Leggerci, and Leggeria,</i>	{	I	{	thou	{	sholde	{	reade.	{	
		<i>Tu Leggeresti,</i>										
	{	<i>Colui Leggerebbe, and Leg-</i>	{	he	{	wee	{	you	{		{	
		<i>geria,</i>										
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Leggeremmo,</i>	{	you	{	they	{		{		{	
		<i>Voi Leggereste,</i>										
	{	<i>Coloro Leggerèbbono , and</i>	{		{		{		{		{	
		<i>Leggeriano,</i>										

## Preterperfectense.

*Quando.*

*Io Habbia letto, when I haue reade.*  
*Tu Habbia letto , when thou haft reade , &c. as in*  
 the optatiue mode.

F ij

OF VERBES.  
Otherwayes, *Che.*

Sing.	{ Io <i>Hauerèi</i> , and <i>Haueria letto</i> , <i>Tu haueresti letto</i> , <i>Colui hauerrebbe</i> , and <i>haueria letto</i> ,	}	that	{ I thou he wee you they	}	sholde haue reade.
Plu.	{ <i>Noi haueremmo letto</i> , <i>Voi hauereste letto</i> , <i>Coloro hauerèbbono &amp;</i> <i>haueriano letto</i> ,	}				

Preterpluperfectence.

*Poi che.*  
{*Io Haueressi letto*, Since I had reade.  
*Tu Haueressi letto*, Since thou haddest reade, &c.  
as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

<i>Quando.</i>						
Sin.	{ Io <i>Hauerò letto</i> . <i>Tu hauerà letto</i> , <i>Colui hauerà letto</i> ,	}	whē	{ I thou he we you they	}	shall haue reade,
Plu.	{ <i>Noi haueremo letto</i> , <i>Voi hauerete letto</i> , <i>Coloro haueranno letto</i> ,	}				

The Infinitiu mode: Present tense,

*Leggere*, to reade.

Preterperfectence.

*Hauer letto*, to haue reade.

Future

Future tense.

*Doner Leggere*  
*Hauerà Leggere*  
*Esser per Leggere* } To be to reade, or to reade  
hereafter.

Participles { *Legente*, reading. *Letto*, reade.  
                  { *Legenti*, reading, *Letti*, reade.

Present tense.

Gerūdes { *Legendo*, reading.  
                  { Preterperfectence.  
                  { *Hauendo letto*, hauing reade.  
                  { Future tense.

{ *Donendo leggere*  
  { *Hauendo da leggere* } Being, or hauing  
  { *Essendo per leggere* } to reade.

The fourth Coniugation.

Th'Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. { *Io Odo*, I heare.  
          { *Tu Odi*, thou hearest.  
          { *Colui Ode*, he heareth.  
Plur. { *Noi Vdiamo*, we heare.  
          { *Voi Vdite*, you heare.  
          { *Coloro Odonno*, they heare.

F iij

## Preterimperfecttense.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vdina.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	heard or did heare.
		<i>Tu vdiui,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdiua,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi vdiuamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi vdiuate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdiuano &amp; vdiuano</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdi, vdi, and ho vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	haue heard.
		<i>Tu vdisti, and hai vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdi, and ha vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Vdimmo, and Habbia-</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>mo vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Voi vdiste &amp; haucte vdito,</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>Coloro vidirono, vdiron, vdi-</i>				
		<i>ro, vdir, and hanno vdito.</i>				

## Preterpluperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauena Vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had heard
		<i>Tu hanéui Vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauena vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi hauenamo vdito,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi hauenate vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauenano vdito,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdiro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall or will heare.
		<i>Tu vdirai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdirà,</i>		<i>he</i>		

Plur.

Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vdiremo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	shall or will heare.
		<i>Voi vdirete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdiranno,</i>		<i>they</i>		

*Io Voglio vdire, I will heare.*  
*Tu Voi vdire, thou wilt heare, &c.*

## Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Odi tu : heare thou.</i>	{	<i>Oda colui, let him heare.</i>	}	
		<i>Non Vdire, heare not thou.</i>		<i>Vdiamo noi, let vs heare.</i>		
		<i>Vdite voi, heare you.</i>		<i>Odano coloro, let them heare,</i>		

## Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Oda,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	heare.
		<i>Tu Oda,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Oda,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Odiamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Odiate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Odano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterimperfecttense.

O Dio Volesse che, &amp;c.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	{	<i>I wolde</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	heard or did heare
		<i>Tu vdisti,</i>		<i>to God</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdisse,</i>		<i>that</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi vdisfimo,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>Voi vdiste,</i>		<i>you</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdissero,</i>		<i>they</i>		<i>they</i>		

F iij



Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Habbia udito,</i>	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	haue
		<i>Tu habbia udito,</i>								
		<i>Colui habbia udito,</i>								
Plu.	{	<i>Noi habbiamo udito,</i>	{	graüt	{	we	{	he	{	heard
		<i>Voi habbiato udito,</i>								
		<i>Coloro habbiano udito,</i>								

Preterpluperfectense

*O dio Voleffe che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Haneffi udito,</i>	{	I wolde	{	I	{	thou	{	had
		<i>Tu haneffi udito,</i>								
		<i>Colui haneffe udito,</i>								
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Haneffimo udito,</i>	{	to God	{	wee	{	he	{	heard
		<i>Voi haneffe udito,</i>								
		<i>Coloro haneffero udito,</i>								

Future tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Oda da qua innãzi,</i>	{	god	{	I	{	thou	{	heare
		<i>Tu Oda da qua innãzi</i>								
		<i>Colui Oda da qua in-</i>								
Plu.	{	<i>nanzi,</i>	{	graüt	{	we	{	he	{	here-
		<i>Noi Vdiamo da qua</i>								
		<i>innanzi,</i>								
Plu.	{	<i>Voi Vdiate da qua in-</i>	{	that	{	you	{	they	{	after.
		<i>nanzi,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Odano da qua</i>								

The

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concia sia cosa che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Oda</i>	{	for	{	I	{	thou	{	heare.
		<i>Tu Oda,</i>								
		<i>Colui Oda,</i>								
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vdiamo,</i>	{	as	{	we	{	you	{	they
		<i>Voi Vdiate,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Odano,</i>								

Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	{	Although	{	I	{	thou	{	heard or
		<i>Tu Vdissi,</i>								
		<i>Colui Vdisse,</i>								
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Vdissimo,</i>	{	As	{	we	{	you	{	did hear
		<i>Voi Vdiste,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Vdissero</i>								

Otherwise, &c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdirèi, vdiria.</i>	{	if	{	I	{	thou	{	should
		<i>Tu vdiresti,</i>								
		<i>Colui vdirebbe, and</i>								
Plur.	{	<i>vdiria.</i>	{	if	{	we	{	you	{	heare.
		<i>Noi Vdiremmo,</i>								
		<i>Voi vdireste,</i>								

*Coloro vdirebbono, &c.*

OF VERBES.  
Preterperfectense.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Habbia vdito,</i>	}	whē	{	<i>I</i>	}	haue heard.
		<i>Tu habbia vdito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui habbia vdito,</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi habbiamo vdito,</i>				<i>we</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Voi habbiate vdito,</i>	}		{	<i>you</i>	}	
		<i>Coloro habbiano vdito,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauerei and Hau-</i>	}	that	{	<i>I</i>	}	sh old haue heard.
		<i>ria vdito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Tu hauereſti vdito,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Colui hauerebbe and</i>	}		{	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>haueria vdito,</i>						
		<i>Noi Hauerēmo vdito,</i>						
		<i>Voi hauereſte vdito,</i>						
	{	<i>Coloro hauerebbono &amp;</i>	}		{	<i>you</i>	}	
		<i>haueriano vdito,</i>						
	{	<i>Coloro hauerebbono &amp;</i>	}		{	<i>they</i>	}	
		<i>haueriano vdito,</i>						

Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauessi vdito,</i>	}	Since that	{	<i>I</i>	}	had heard
		<i>Tu Hauessi vdito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauesse vdito,</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi hauessimo vdito,</i>				<i>we</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Voi haueſte vdito,</i>	}		{	<i>you</i>	}	
		<i>Coloro haueſſero vdito</i>				<i>they</i>		

Future

OF VERBES.  
Future tense.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io hauerò Vdito:</i>	}	whē	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall haue heard.
		<i>Tu hauerai vdito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauerà vdito,</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi haueremo vdito,</i>				<i>we</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Voi hauerete vdito,</i>	}		{	<i>you</i>	}	
		<i>Coloro haueranno vdito.</i>				<i>they</i>		

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

*Vdire,* to heare.

Preterperfectense.

*Hauère vdito,* to haue heard.

Future tense.

<i>Douere vdire</i>	{	To be to heare, or to heare hereafter.
<i>Hauère ad vdire</i>		
<i>Effere per vdire.</i>		

Participles	{	<i>Vdiente,</i> hearing: <i>vdito</i> heard.
		<i>Vdienti,</i> hearing: <i>vditi</i> heard.

Present tense.

Gerūdes	{	<i>Qdendo,</i>	Hearing.
		<i>Hauendo vdito,</i>	
			Preterperfectense.
			Hauing heard.
			Future tense.
			Being or hauing to heare.
	{	<i>Douendo Vdire</i>	
		<i>Essendo per vdire</i>	
		<i>Hauendo ad vdire</i>	

And because th'Italian tonge doth lack a Verbe passiue: & can not expresse the passiue voyce, without the helpe of this Verbe *Sono*: therefore we must first declayne this verbe before we can proceede to th' other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

*Sing.* { *Io Sòno*: I am.  
           { *Tu Séi*: thou art.  
           { *Colui E*: he is.  
*Plu.* { *Noi Siàmo*: we are or be.  
           { *Voi Sète*: you are or be.  
           { *Coloro Sono*: they are or be.

Preterimperfectense.

*Sing.* { *Io Era*, I was.  
           { *Tu Eri*, thou wast.  
           { *Colui Era*, he was.  
*Plu.* { *Noi Erauàmo*, and *Eramo*, we were.  
           { *Voi Erauàte*, you were.  
           { *Coloro Eràno*, they were.

Preterperfectense.

*Sing.* { *Io Fui*, and *Sono stato*,  
           { *Tu Fosti*, and *Sei stato*,  
           { *Colui Fu*, and *E stato*,  
*Plu.* { *Noi Fummo*, & *Siàmo stati*,  
           { *Voi Foste*, and *Sete stati*,  
           { *Coloro Fùrono*, *Furò*, *Furo*,  
                   and *Sono stati*.

Preter-

Preterpluperfectense.

*Sing.* { *Io Era stàto*,  
           { *Tu Eri stato*,  
           { *Colui Era stato*.  
*Plu.* { *Noi Erauàmo stati*,  
           { *Voi Erauàte stati*.  
           { *Coloro Erauò stati*.

Future tense.

*Singul.* { *Io Sarò*, and *Fia*.  
           { *Tu Sarài*,  
           { *Colui Sarà*, *Fia*, and *Fié*,  
*Plur.* { *Noi Sarèmo*,  
           { *Voi Sarète*,  
           { *Coloro Saràmo*, & *Fiano*.

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

*Singul.* { *Sij*, *Sia*, and *Sie tu*, Be thou.  
           { *Sia*, and *Sie colui*, Let him be  
*Plur.* { *Siamo noi*, Let vs be.  
           { *Siàte voi*, Be you.  
           { *Siano colòro*, Let them be.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio vòglia*, *Diò voglia*, *ò Dio che*, *ò che*,  
*Sing.* { *Io Sia*,  
           { *Tu Sij*, *Sia*, and *Sie*,  
           { *Colui Sia*,  
*Plu.* { *Noi Siamo*,  
           { *Voi Siàte*,  
           { *Coloro Siano*, & *Sieno*,

## Preterimperfecttense.

*O Dio Volesse, Dio volesse, ô  
Dio, che, ô che.*

Sin.	{ Io Fôssi, & Fússi, Tu Fossi, & Fussi, Colui fosse, & fusse, Noi Fossimo, and fussimo, Voi foste, & foste, Coloro fossero, and fussero.	{ I thou he we you they	{ Wolde to God that	{ were.

## Preterperfecttense.

*O Dio Voglia, &c.*

Sin.	{ Io Sia stato, Tu Sij stato, Colui Sia stato, Noi Siamo stati, Voi Siate stati, Coloro Siano stati,	{ I thou he we you they	{ God graüt that	{ haue ben.

## Preterpluperfecttense.

*O Dio volesse, che, &c.*

Sin.	{ Io Fossi stato, Tu Fossi stato, Colui Fosse stato, Noi Fossimo stati, Voi Foste stati, Coloro Fessero stati,	{ I thou he we you they	{ I wold to god that	{ had ben

Future

## Future tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{ Io Sia da qua innanzi, Tu Sij da qua innanzi, Colui Sia da qua innāzi, Noi Siamo da qua in- nanzi, Voi Siate da qua innāzi, Coloro Siano da qua in- nanzi.	{ god graüt that	{ I thou he we you they	{ be here- after

## The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sing.	{ Io Sia, Tu Sij, Colui Sia, Noi Siamo, Voi Siate, Coloro Siano,	{ for asmuche. as	{ I am. thou art. he is. we are. you are. they are.

## Preterimperfecttense.

*Anegna che.*

Singular.	{ Io Fússi, Tu Fússi, Colui Fússe, Noi Fussimo, Voi Fúste, Coloro fussero,	{ Although	{ I thou he we you they	{ were.

Singu.	{ Io Sarèi, and Saria. Tu Saresti, Colui Sarèbbe, and Saria.	if	{ I thou he we you they	}	should be.
Plur.	{ Noi Saremmo, Voi Sareste, Coloro Sarèbbono, & sariano,				

## Preterperfectense.

*Quando.*

Singu.	{ Io Sia stato, Tu Sij stato, Colui Sia stato, Noi Siamo stati, Voi Siate stati, Coloro Siano stati,	when	{ I thou he we you they	}	haue ben

Otherwise, *Che.*

Singu.	{ Io Sarèi, & Saria stato Tu Saresti stato, Colui Sarèbbe & Saria stato,	that	{ I thou he we you they	}	sholde haue ben.
Plur.	{ Noi Saremmo stati Voi Sareste stati, Coloro sarebbono and sariano stati.				

## Preter-

Singu.	{ Io Fussi stato, Tu Fussi stato, Colui Fusse stato, Noi Fussimo stati, Voi Fuste stati, Coloro fussero stati,	Since that	{ I thou he wee you they	}	had ben.

## Future tense.

*Quando.*

Singu.	{ Io Sarò stato, Tu Sarai stato, Colui sarà stato, Noi Saremo stati, Voi sarete stati, Coloro saranno stati,	when	{ I thou he wee you they	}	shall haue ben.

## Th' infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Essere, to be.

## Preterperfectense.

Essere stato, to haue ben.

## Future tense.

Don'er' Essere, } To be to be, or to haue to be.  
 Hauere ad Essere, }

Participles { Stato, stàta, and suto, suta, bene.  
 { Stati, state, and suti, sute, bene.

## OF VEBRES.

Gerūdes	Present tense.	
	Essendo,	Being.
	Preterperfect tense.	
	Essendo, stato, stata, stati, state : Hauing ben.	
	Future tense.	
	Donendo essere	} Being, or hauing to be.
	Hauendo ad essere	
	Essendo per essere.	

The declining of a Verbe passiue of the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	{ Io Sono amato, I am loued.	
	{ Tu Sei amato, thou art loued.	
	{ Colui E amato: si ama, amasi, he is loued.	
Plur.	{ Noi Siamo amati, we are loued.	
	{ Voi Sete amati, you are loued.	
	{ Coloro Sono amati: si amano, amonosi, and amansi, they are loued.	

Preterimperfect tense.

*Singu.* { *Io Era amato,*  
*Tu Eri amato,*  
*Colui Era amato, si* } *I thou* } *was loued.*  
*amàna, amanasi.* } *he* }

Plur.

## OF VERBES.

Plur.	{ Noi Erauamo amati,	{ we you they }	{ were loued
	{ Voi Erauate amati,		
	{ Coloro Erano amati,		
	si amauano, amauanosì, and amauansi.		

Preterperfect tense.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Sono stato, &amp; Fui amato,</i>	I	}	}	
		<i>Tu Sei stato, &amp; Fosti amato,</i>				thou
		<i>Colui E stato, and Fu amato:</i>				he
		<i>si amò, amossi.</i>				
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Siamo stati, and Fummo</i>	we	}	{	
		<i>amati.</i>				you
		<i>Voi sete stati, &amp; Foste amati</i>				they
		<i>Coloro Sono stati and Furo-</i>				
		<i>rono amati: si amarono, Amarono, amaro, amar,</i>				
		<i>&amp; amaronosi, amaronsi, amarosi, amarsi.</i>				

Preterpluperfect tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Era stato amato,</i>	{	I	{	thou	{	had been			
		<i>Tu Eri stato amato,</i>							{	he	{
		<i>Colui Era stato amato,</i>									
Plu.	{	<i>Noi eravamo stati amati,</i>	{	you	{	loued.					
		<i>Voi eravate stati amati,</i>					{	they	{		
		<i>Coloro erano stati amati,</i>								{	they

Future tense.

Sing.	{ Io Sarò amato,		{ I thou she }	{ shal be lo- ued.
	{ Tu Sarai amato,			
	{ Colui Sara amato: si a- ra, amerassi,			

Plur. { *Noi Saremo amati,*  
*Voi sarete amati,*  
*Coloro faranno amati: si A-* } we  
*meranno, ameranno, and ameransi.* } you } shall be  
*loved.*

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing. { *Sij amato tu,* Be thou loued.  
*Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi,* Let him be lo-  
 ued.  
 Plu. { *Si amo amati noi,* Let vs be loued.  
*Siate amati voi,* be you loued.  
*Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, & aminsi,*  
 let them be loued.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Sia amato,*  
*Tu sij amato,*  
*Colui sia amato, si* } God } I  
*ami, amisi,* } graut } thou  
 Plu. { *Noi Siamo amati,* } that } he } be lo-  
*Voi siate amati,* } we } ued.  
*Coloro siano amati,* } you }  
*siamino, aminosi, and aminsi,* } they }

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Singul.

Sin. { *Io Fossi amato,*  
*Tu fossi amato,*  
*Colui fosse amato, si* } I wolde } I  
*amasse, amasse, si* } to God } thou  
 Plu. { *Noi Fossimo amati* } that } he } were lo-  
*Voi foste amati,* } we } ued.  
*Coloro fossero ama-* } you }  
*ti, si amassero, amassero, and amassero.* } they }

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin. { *Io sia stato amato,*  
*Tu sij stato amato,*  
*Colui Sia stato amato,* } God } I  
*Noi Siamo stati amati,* } graut } thou  
 Plu. { *Voi Siate stati amati,* } that } he } haue  
*Coloro siano stati amati* } we } bene  
 } you } loued  
 } they }

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin. { *Io Fossi stato amato,*  
*Tu fossi stato amato*  
*Colui fosse stato a-* } I wolde } I  
*mato.* } to God } thou } had  
 Plu. { *Noi fossimo stati a-* } that } he } ben lo-  
*mati.* } we } ued.  
*Voi foste stati amati,* } you }  
*Coloro fossero stati* } they }

G iij

*O dio Volesse che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Sia amato da qua</i>	{	I	}	be
		<i>innanzi,</i>				
		<i>Tu Sij amato da qua</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>innanzi.</i>	{	God	}	loued
		<i>Colui sia amato da</i>				
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Siamo amati da</i>	{	graüt	}	here-
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>				
		<i>Voi Siate amati da</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>qua innanzi.</i>	{	that	}	after.
		<i>Coloro siano amati da</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>qua innanzi.</i>	{	we	}	
		<i>Coloro siano amati da</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>qua innanzi.</i>	{	you	}	
		<i>Coloro siano amati da</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>qua innanzi.</i>	{	they	}	
		<i>Coloro siano amati da</i>				

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concia sia cosa che, &c.*

{ *Io Sia amato*, For asmuch as I am loued.  
{ *Tu Sij amato*, For asmuch as thou art loued, &c.  
as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfect tense.

*Auegna che.*

{ *Io Fossi amato*, Although I were loued.  
{ *Tu Fossi amato*, Although thou were loued, &c.  
as in the Optatiue mode.

Other-

Otherwise, &c.

Sing. { *Io Sarei & saria amato* } if { I } should be  
          { *Tu saresti amato,* } { thou } loued.  
          { *Colui sarebbe & saria.* } { he }  
*amato: si amerèbbe, amerebbe si, si ameria, ameria si.*  
Plur. { *Noi Saremmo amati,* } if { we } should be  
          { *Voi sareste amati,* } { you } loued.  
          { *Coloro Sarebbono and* } { they }  
*sariano amati: si amerèbbono, amerèbbono si, amereb-*  
*bbon si, si ameriano, ameriano si, & ameriansi.*

Preterperfect tense.

*Concia sia cosa che.*

{ *Io Sia stato amato*: For asmuch as I haue benlo-  
ued.  
{ *Tu Sij stato amato*: For asmuch as thou hast bene-  
ued, &c. As in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, &c.

Sing. { *Io Sarei, and Saria stato* } if { I } should  
          { *amato,* } { thou } haue  
          { *Tu saresti stato amato,* } { he } bene-  
          { *Colui sarebbe, and saria* } { we } loued  
          { *stato amato,* } { you }  
Plur. { *Noi Saremmo stati amati,* } if { they }  
          { *Voi sareste stati amati,* }  
          { *Coloro sarebbono, and sa-* }  
          { *riano stati amati,* }

G iij



OF VERBES.  
Preterimperfect tense.

*Poi che.*

*Io Fossi stato amato*, Since I had ben loued.  
*Tu fossi stato amato*, Since thou haddest bene loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

*Quando.*

Si.	<i>Io Sarò stato amato</i>	} when	I	} shall	
	<i>Tu Sarai stato amato</i>		thou		haue
	<i>Colui Sarà stato amato,</i>		he		bene
Pl.	<i>Noi Sarèmo stati amati,</i>		we		lo-
	<i>Voi Sarète stati amati,</i>	you	ued.		
	<i>Coloro Saràno stati amati</i>	they			

The Infinitiu mode: Present tense.

*Essere amato*, or *Amar si*, to be loued.

Preterperfect tense.

*Essere stato amato*, or *Essersi amato*, to haue ben loued.

Future tense.

*Douere essere amato*, *Douersi amare*, *Douere amarsi*,

*Hauere ad essere amato*, *Hauersi ad amare*, *Hauersi ad amare*.

*Essere per amarsi*, *Essersi per amare*, to be, to be loued: to haue to be loued.

Parti-

OF VERBES.

Participles { *Amato*, loued. *Amati*, loued.  
                  { *Amata*, loued. *Amate*, loued.

Present tense.

{ *Essendo amato*: & *Amandosi*: Being loued,

Preterperfect tense.

*Essendo stato amato*: Hauing ben loued

Future tense.

Gerundes { *Essendo per essere amato*: *Essendo si per amare*: and *Essendo per amarsi*,  
                  { *Douendo essere amato*, *Douendo si amare*, and *Douendo amarsi*,  
                  { *Hauendo ad essere amato*, *Hauendosi ad amare*, and *Hauendo ad amarsi*: Being to be loued.

And bicauset his Verbe *Ho* (I haue) commeth often in vse: as may be seene in the declining of the former Verbes: Therefore I haue thought good not to omit the declining of it.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Io Ho*, and *Haggio* poeticall: I haue.  
          { *Tu Hai*: thou hast.  
          { *Colui Ha*, and *Hanc* poeticall: he hath.  
Plur. { *Noi Abbiamo*: we haue.  
          { *Voi haue*: you haue.  
          { *Coloro hanno*: they haue.

## Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauéua, and Hauéa,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had.
		<i>Tu hauéui,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauéua, and hauéa,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hauéuamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi hauenâte,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauénano, and haueano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hébbi, and Ho hauúto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	haue
		<i>Tu hauésti, and hái hauúto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hébbe, and ha hauúto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hauemmo, and habbi-</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	had.
		<i>ámo hauúto,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Voi hauéste, &amp; haueto hauuto</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>Coloro hébbero, and hanno</i>				
		<i>hauúto,</i>				

## Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauéua hauúto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had.
		<i>Tu hauéui hauúto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauéua hauúto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hauenámo hauúto,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	had.
		<i>Voi haueuâte hauúto,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro haueuano hauúto,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauerò, haurò, and Harrò,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall
		<i>Tu hauerái, haurái, and harrái,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauerà, haurà, &amp; harrà,</i>		<i>he</i>		
						Plur.

Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hauerémo, haurémo, &amp;</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	shall
		<i>harrémo,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Voi haueréte, hauréte, and</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>harréte,</i>				haue.
		<i>Coloro haueranno, haurano,</i>				
		<i>and harranno,</i>				

## Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Hàbbia tu, haue thou,</i>				
		<i>Hàbbia colui, let him haue.</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>Hàbbiamo noi, let vs haue,</i>				
		<i>Hàbbiate voi, haue you,</i>				
		<i>Hàbbiano coloro, let them haue.</i>				

## The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio vòglia che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hàbbia,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	haue.
		<i>Tu hàbbia,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hàbbia,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hàbbiamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi hàbbiate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hàbbiano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauéssi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had.
		<i>Tu hauéssi,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauésse,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hauéssimo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi hauéste,</i>		<i>ye</i>		
		<i>Colui hauéssero,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Habbia hauuto,</i>	{	God	{	<i>I</i>	{	haue
		<i>Tu habbia hauuto,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui habbia hauuto,</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi Habbiamo hauuto,</i>				<i>we</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Voi habbiate hauuto,</i>	{	that	{	<i>you</i>	{	had.
		<i>Coloro habbiano hauuto</i>				<i>they</i>		

## Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauessi hauuto,</i>	{	I wolde	{	<i>I</i>	{	had
		<i>Tu hauessi hauuto,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauesse hauuto,</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi Hauessimo hauuto,</i>				<i>wee</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Voi haueste hauuto,</i>	{	that	{	<i>you</i>	{	had
		<i>Coloro hauessero hauuto</i>				<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Habbia da qua innāzi</i>	{	God	{	<i>I</i>	{	haue
		<i>Tu habbia da qua innāzi</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui habbià da qua in-</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>nanzi,</i>						
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Habbiamo da qua</i>	{	that	{	<i>wee</i>	{	her-
		<i>immanzi,</i>						
		<i>Voi habbiate da qua in-</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>nanzi,</i>						
	{	<i>Coloro habbiano da qua</i>			{	<i>they</i>		
		<i>innanzi,</i>						

The

## The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

*Io Habbia,* For asmuch as I haue.  
*Tu habbia,* For asmuch as thou hast, &c. as in the  
 Optatiue mode.

## Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che.*

*Io Hauessi,* Although I had.  
*Tu hauessi,* Although thou haddest, &c. as in the  
 Optatiue mode.

## Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauerèi, haurèi, &amp; har-</i>	{	If	{	<i>I</i>	{	shold
		<i>rèi: Haueria, hauria, &amp;</i>						
		<i>harria,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Tu haueresti, hauresti, and</i>						
Plu.	{	<i>harresti,</i>	{		{	<i>he</i>	{	haue.
		<i>Colui hauerèbbe, haurèbbe,</i>						
		<i>and harrèbbe: Haueria, hauria, and harria,</i>						
		<i>Noi Hauerèmmo, haurèmmo,</i>				<i>wee</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>and harrèmmo,</i>	{		{		{	shold
		<i>Voi hauerèste, haurèste, &amp;</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>harrèste,</i>						
		<i>Coloro hauerèbbono, hau-</i>				<i>they</i>		
		<i>rèbbono, and harrèbbono: Haueriano, haurid-</i>						
		<i>no, and harriano.</i>						

## Preterperfectense.

*Concio ſiu cofache.*

*Io Hàbbia hauúto* : For asmuch as I haue had.  
*Tu hàbbia hauúto* : For asmuch as thou haſt had,  
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *O Che.*

St.	{	<i>Io hauerèi, and Haueria</i>	{	I	{	I
		<i>haunto,</i>		thou		
	{	<i>Tu hauerèſti haunto,</i>	{	he	{	ſhould
		<i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha-</i>		wee		
	{	<i>ueria haunto,</i>	{	you	{	haue
		<i>Noi Hauerèmmo hauúto,</i>		they		
Pl.	{	<i>Voi hauerèſte hauúto,</i>	{	that	{	had.
		<i>Coloro hauerèbbono, and</i>				
		<i>haueriano, haunto,</i>				

## Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*

*Io Hanèſſi hauúto* : Since I had had.  
*Tu hanèſſi hauúto* : Since thou haddeſt had, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.

## Future tenſe.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauerò hauúto,</i>	{	I	{	I
		<i>Tu haueràí hauúto,</i>		thou		
	{	<i>Colui hauerà haunto,</i>	{	when	{	ſhall
		<i>Noi Hauerèmo haunto,</i>		he		
Plu.	{	<i>Voi hauerèſte haunto,</i>	{	wee	{	haue
		<i>Coloro haueràno haunto</i>		you		
				they		had.

The

## Th Infinitiue mode : Preſent tenſe.

*Hauère,* to haue.

## Preterperfectense.

*Hauère hauuto,* to haue had.

## Future tenſe.

*Douère hauere,* } To be to haue.  
*Effere per hauere,* }

Participles { *Hauente, hauing. Haunto, a, had.*  
 { *Hauenti, hauing. Haunti, e, had.*

## Preſent tenſe.

*Hauendo, hauing.*

## Preterperfectense.

*Hauèndo hauuto, hauing had.*

## Gerundes

## Future tenſe.

*Douèndo hauère* } Hauing, or being  
*Hauèndo ad hauère* } to haue.  
*Effèndo per hauère* }

## The declining of the Verbe

*Andare* : To go.

## The Indicatiue mode : Preſent tenſe.

Singul. { *Io Vo, and Vado, I go,*  
 { *Tu vai* : thou goeſt,  
 { *Colui va,* he goeth.

*Noi Andiamo, we goe.*  
*Plu. Voi andate, you go.*  
*Coloro vanno, they go.*

## Preterimperfect tense.

*Sing. Io Andava, I*  
*Tu andavi, thou*  
*Colui andava, he*  
*Noi Andavamo, we*  
*Plu. Voi andavate, you*  
*Coloro andavano, they*

went or did go.

## Preterperfect tense.

*Sing. Io Andai, and Sono andato, I*  
*Tu andasti, & Sei andato, thou*  
*Colui andò, and E andato, he*  
*Noi Andammo, & Siamo andati, we*  
*Plu. Voi andaste, and Siete andati, you*  
*Coloro andarono, & Sono andati, they*

have gon.

## Preterpluperfect tense.

*Sing. Io Era andato, I*  
*Tu Eri andato, thou*  
*Colui Era andato, he*  
*Noi Eravamo andati, we*  
*Plur. Voi eravate andati, you*  
*Coloro erano andati, they*

had gone, or was gone.

## Future tense.

*Sing. Io Anderò, and Andrò, I*  
*Tu anderai, and andrai, thou*  
*Colui anderà, and andrà, he*

shall go.

Plur.

*Noi Anderemo, & andrèmo, we*  
*Plu. Voi anderete, and andrete, you*  
*Coloro anderanno, & andranno, they*

shall go.

## Th' imperative mode: Present tense.

*Sing. Va tu, go thou.*  
*Và da, and vadi colui, let him go.*  
*Andiamo noi, let vs go.*  
*Plu. Andate voi, go you.*  
*Và diano, and vadino coloro, let them go.*

## Th' optative mode: Present tense.

O Dio vòglia che, &amp;c.

*Sing. Io Vada, and vadi, I*  
*Tu vada, and vadi, thou*  
*Colui vada, and vadi, he*  
*Noi Andiamo, we*  
*Plu. Voi andiate, you*  
*Coloro vadano, & vadino, they*

God graūt that go.

## Preterimperfect tense.

O Dio volesse che, &amp;c.

*Sing. Io Andassi, I*  
*Tu andassi, thou*  
*Colui andasse, he*  
*Noi Andassimo, we*  
*Plur. Voi andaste, you*  
*Coloro andassero, they*

I wolde to God that went, or did go.

H

## OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Sia andato,</i>	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	haue
		<i>Tu Sy andato,</i>								
		<i>Colui Sia andato,</i>								
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Siamo andati,</i>	{	graüt that	{	we	{	you	{	gone
		<i>Voi State andati,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Siano andati,</i>								

Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Fossi andato,</i>	{	I wolde to God	{	I	{	thou	{	had
		<i>Tu fossi andato,</i>								
		<i>Colui fosse andato,</i>								
Plu	{	<i>Noi Fossimo andati,</i>	{	that	{	wee	{	you	{	gone.
		<i>Voi foste andati,</i>								
		<i>Coloro fossero andati,</i>								

Future tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vada da qua innanzi</i>	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	Goe
		<i>Tu vada da qua innanzi</i>								
		<i>Colui vada da qua innanzi,</i>								
Plu	{	<i>Noi Andiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	{	graüt that	{	wee	{	you	{	her- after
		<i>Voi Andiate da qua innanzi,</i>								
		<i>Coloro vadano da qua innanzi,</i>								

The

## OF VERBES.

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vada &amp; Vadi,</i>	{	for as- much as that	{	I	{	thou	{	go.
		<i>Tu vada &amp; vadi,</i>								
		<i>Colui vada &amp; vadi</i>								
Plu	{	<i>Noi Andiamo,</i>	{		{	wee	{	you	{	
		<i>Voi Andiate,</i>								
		<i>Coloro vadano,</i>								

Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che.*

*Io Andassi, Although I went or did go.*  
*Tu andassi, Although thou wentest, or diddest go, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.*

Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Anderèi, Andrèi, Ande- ria, and Andria,</i>	{	If	{	I	{	thou	{	shoul go.
		<i>Tu anderèsti, &amp; Andrèsti,</i>								
		<i>Colui anderèbbe, andrèb- be, Anderia, &amp; andria.</i>								
Plu	{	<i>Noi Anderemmo, &amp; An- drémmo.</i>	{		{	we	{	you	{	
		<i>Voi anderèste, &amp; anderèste,</i>								
		<i>Coloro anderèbbono, an- drebbono, andriano, and andriano.</i>								

H ij

## OF VERBES.

## Preterperfecttense.

*(oncio sia cosa che.*

*{ Io Sia andato, For asmuch as I haue gone.  
 { Tu Sia andato, For asmuch as thou hast gone, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.*

Otherwise, *Che.*

<i>Sim. { Io Saréi, &amp; Saria andato          { Tu Sarésti andato,          { Colui Sarebbe, &amp; Saria          andato,</i>	that	<i>{ I          thou          he          we          you          they</i>	<i>{ should          haue          gone.</i>
<i>Plu. { Noi Sarémmo andati,          { Voi Saréste andati,          { Coloro Sarèbbono, &amp; Sa-          riano andati.</i>			

## Preterpluperfecttense.

*Poi che.*

*{ Io Fóssi andato, Since I had gone.  
 { Tu fossi andato, Since thou haddest gone, &c. as  
 as in the Optatiue mode.*

## Future tense.

*Quando.*

<i>Sim. { Io Sarò andato,          { Tu Saràì andato,          { Colui Sarà andato,</i>	when	<i>{ I          thou          he          wee          you          they</i>	<i>{ shall          be          gone.</i>
<i>Plu. { Noi Sarémo andati,          { Voi Saréte andati,          { Coloro Saràno andati,</i>			

The

## OF VERBES.

## Th' Infinitiu mode : Present tense.

*Andare.*

To go.

## Preterperfecttense.

*Essere andato,*

To be gonne.

## Future tense.

*Essere per andare,**Douere andare,**Hauere ad andare.*

To be, or to haue to go.

## Participles

*{ Andate, going. Andato, ta: I to ta, gone**{ Andati, going. Andati, te: I ti, I te, gone*

## Present tense.

*Andando,*

Going.

## Preterperfecttense.

*Essendo andato,*

Being gone.

## Gerundes

## Future tense.

*Douendo andare,**Essendo per andare,**Hauendo andare,*Being, or hauing  
to go.

I thinke good not to omit certaine wordes  
 vsed by Poets in the declining in this  
 Verbe : As in

## The Indicatiue mode : Present tense.

*Plu. { Noi Gmo, we go: Voi Gite, you go.*

H iij

## Preterimperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Giva,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	went, or did go.
		<i>Tu Givi,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Colui Giva,</i>	{	<i>he</i>	{	
		<i>Noi Giuamo,</i>		<i>wee</i>		
		<i>Voi Giuate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Giuano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	haue gonne.
		<i>Tu Gisti,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Colui Gio,</i>	{	<i>he</i>	{	
		<i>Noi Gummo,</i>		<i>wee</i>		
		<i>Voi Gisti,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Girono,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Giro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	shall go.
		<i>Tu Girai, or Irai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Colui Gira,</i>	{	<i>he</i>	{	
		<i>Noi Giremo,</i>		<i>wee</i>		
		<i>Voi Girete, or Irete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Giranno,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite or Ite voi,* Go you.

## The Optatiue mode: Preterimperfecttense.

*O che.*

*Singul.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Gissi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	went, or did go.
		<i>Tu Gissi,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Colui Gisse,</i>	{	<i>he</i>	{	
		<i>Noi Gissimo,</i>		<i>wee</i>		
		<i>Voi Giste,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Gissero,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## The subiunctiue mode: Presenttense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Plur. { *Voi Giàte,* For asmuch as you go.

## Preterimperfecttense.

*Auegna che.*

*Io Gissi, Tu Gissi, &c.* as in the Optatiue.

## Otherwise, Se:

Sin.	{	<i>Io Girei,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	should go.
		<i>Tu Giresti,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Colui Girebbe,</i>	{	<i>he</i>	{	
		<i>Noi Giremmo,</i>		<i>wee</i>		
		<i>Voi Giste and Gi- reste,</i>		<i>you</i>		

The other tenses are declined with these participles *Gito*, and *Ito*, *ta: Giti* and *Iti*, *te*: (gonne) with *Io Sono*, *Io era*, *Io sia*, *Io fossi*, &c. as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

## The Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

*Gire and Ire,*

*To go.*

H iij



Bycause there is somewhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenſes, then of the other tenſes, I haue thought good to ſay ſomething briefly thereof.

Therefore all Preterperfectenſes of th' Indicatiue mode, of Verbes of the firſt Coniugation, doe ende in *Ai*: as *Amài*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantai* of *Canto*: *Parlai* of *Parlo*: *Mangiai* of *Mangio*: and *Pagai* of the Verbe *Pago*.

There are excepted certaine Verbes which in the Preſent tenſe are of one ſyllable: For *Sto* hath *ſtèi*, and *ſtètti*: *Do* hath *Dèi*, *Dètti*, and *Dièdi*: *Fo* or *Faccio* hath *Fei*, and *Fèci*.

All Verbs of the ſecond Coniugation, that haue *C* as it were a proper and peculiar letter, doe make their Preterperfectenſes in *cqui*: as of *Piaccio* *Piacqui*: the firſt perſon Singular, and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *Taccio*, *Tàcqui*, and *Tàcque*: of *Giaccio*, *Giàcqui*, and *Giacque*.

But ſuch as haue *L*, in the Preſent tenſe, doe adde *S* in the Preterperfectenſe, as of *Voglio*, is made *Volſi*: of *Doglio*, *Dolſi*: But *Voglio* hath in verſe *Volſi*, and in proſe *Volli*: Howbeit, I wolde more willingly uſe the former in proſe, as (in my iudgemēt) the leaſt affected.

Againē, certaine Verbes doe double the ſame proper & peculiar letter: as, of *Cado*, *Caddi*: which alſo hath *Cadèi* and *Cadètti*. Againē, of *Tengo* is *Tèni*: *Beno*, *Beui*.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Sèppi*, *Ho*, *Hèbbi*. *Godo*, *Godèi*,

*Godèi*, and *Godètti*. *Poſſo*, *Potèi*, and *Potètti*. *Veggio*, or *Vèggio*, *Vidi*. *Proueggio*, *Prouidi*. *Paio*, *Parui*, and *Parſi*.

Further, touching the Preterperfectenſes of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that whoſe Participles doe end in *Vto*, the Preterperfectenſes doe ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*: whereupon the Verbe *Perdo*, when it hath in the Participle *Perduto*, it hath in the Preterperfectenſe, *Perdèi* and *Perdètti*. *Compio*, hath *Compiuto*, *Compiei*, and *Compieetti*. *Ricco*, *Riceuuto*, *Riceuei* and *Riceueetti*. But the Verbe *Concedo*, hath *Conceduto* in proſe and *Conceſſo* in verſe. ſo that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectenſe. *Concedèi*, *Concedetti*, and *Conceſſi*. *Mordo* hath *Morduto* or *Morſo*, in the Participle, & *Mordèi*, *Mordetti*, and *Morſi* in the Preterperfectenſe. But *Conoſco*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conoſciuto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobi*.

Alſo Verbes of the ſame Coniugation, when they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue alſo in their Preterimperfectenſes a double *S*, as of *Leggo*, is *Letto*, and *Leſſi*: of *Scrino* is *Scritto*, and *Scrifſi*: of *Eléggo* is *Eétto*, and *Eleſſi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the Participle *Strétto*: but in the Preterperfectenſe *Strinſi*: ſo are likewise his compoundes, *Astringo* and *Coſtringo*. Howebeit, I thinke that to happen either bycause it were elſe to be ſaid in the Participle *Strinto*, if any wolde looke for the reaſon rather then for the uſe of the tongue: or elſe, bycause the

vpon we say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thou hast known me and him, *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thou seest me, and I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thou hast wounded me, and hast not touched him.

In like sorte they are vsed, when a Verbe of the Infinitiuē mode doth followe them: For wee say, *Ragionassi, Me hauèr preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue taken a wife. *corresama, Me essere innamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speeches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragionassi, che io ho preso moglie*. And *Corre fama che io sono innamorato*.

Lastely, they chaunge *I* into *E*, when the Aduerbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono auaro come te*, I am not couetous, as thou art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberall, as I am.

Touching their signification, and the vse of them: it shall be more plainly shewed by these types following.

- Me* { *Me: mi batte*, or *Battèmmi*, he hath beaten me.  
 { *To me: mi diade*, and *Diedemi*, he hath giuen me, or to me.  
*Thi* { *Thee: Ti battè*, and *Battèti*: He hath beaten thee.  
 { *To thee: Ti diade*, & *Diedèti*: He hath giuen thee, or to thee.

- Si* { *Him selfe: Si uccise*, and *Vccisèsi*: He hath kilde him selfe.  
 { *To him selfe: Si diède*, and *Diedèsi la morte*,  
 { He hath giuen him selfe the death, or to himselfe.  
*Vs*: *Ci percòsse*, & *Percòsscci*, He hath strikē vs.  
*To vs*: *Ci diède*, and *Diedeci*, He hath giuen vs, or to vs.  
*Here or thether*: *Ci fu*, *fúcci*, He hath bene here.  
*Ci ando*, *andocci*, He hath gonethether.

Here is to be remembred, how that these afore-sayde wordes are many tūes vsed for ornament sake: as *Io mi credo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pensi*. *Egli si crede*, for *Egli credo*. And *Boccace* doth thus speake: *Natural cōsa, è di ciascuno, che ci nasce*, for *che nasce*.

- Ne* { *Vs: Ne abbracciò*, *Abr accionne*: He hath imbrased vs.  
 { *To vs: Ne diède*, *Dièdene*, He hath giuen to vs.  
 { *You: Vi percòsse*, *Percòsseni*, He hath striken you.  
*Vi* { *To you: Vi diède*, *Dièdeni*, He hath giuen to you.  
 { *There or thether: Vi fu*, *Fúnni*, He hath bene there.  
 { *Vi Andò*, *Andonni*: He hath gone thether.

These wordes following do linke together and are many wayes vttered in speech: & that with no meane elegancy. And therefore how that is to be done, may eaily be perceaued by these types that followe.

*Mi Ti* { Me to thee: *Io miti raccomando*, and *Raccomandomiti*. I do recommend me vnto thee.

{ Thee to me: *Tu miti raccomandasti*, & *Raccomandasti mi*: thou hast recommended thee vnto me.

*Mi Si* { Me to him: *Egli mi sielesse*, *Ellesse mi* per *grandissimo amico*, he hath chosen me vnto him for a most great friende.

{ Him to me: *Egli mi si raccomando*, and *Raccomando mi*, he hath Recommended him vnto me.

*Mi ci* { Me there or thither: *Mi ci fermai*, and *fermami* *due giorni*. I haue staid there tow dayes: *Mi ci fe' andare*, *Fermami andare*, he caused me to go thither.

{ To me here: *Mici diède*, *Diède mici moglie*, he gaue vnto me here a wyfe.

{ Me to you: *Io miui raccomando*, *Raccomandomiui*. I recommend me vnto you.

*Mi vi* { You to me: *Voi miui raccomandaste*, *Raccomandaste miui*, you haue you recommended vnto me.

*Mi vi*

{ Me there or thether: *Miui vesti*, *vestimmiui*, he hath apparelled me there.  
*Mi vi* { *Miui menò*, *Menommiui*: he hath brought me thether.  
 { To me there: *Miui comprò*, *Comprammiui*, *un giardino*: he hath there bought vnto me a garden.

{ Thee to vs: *Dio tici diède*, *dièdetici* per *Padre* God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a Father.

{ Vs to thee: *Dio tici diède*, *dièdetici* per *compagni*: God hath geuen vs vnto thee for companions.

*Tici* { Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi*, *viditici*: I haue seene thee here.

{ *Io tici menai*, *Menaitici*. I haue brought thee thether.

{ To thee here: *Dio tici diède*, *dièdetici* *mo glie* God hath here geuen to thee a wyfe.

*Ti si* { Thee to him: *Dio tisi elesse*, *Ellesetisi* per *figliolo*: God hath chosen thee to him for his childe.

{ Hym to thee: *Egli ti si raccomanda*, *Raccomandatisi*: He doth recommend him vnto thee.

*Ci si* { Him to vs: *Egli ci si offersecisi*: He hath offered himselfe vnto vs.

**V**s to him : *Ci si prèsse, Prèssēcisi per compagni:*  
He hath taken vs vnto him for compag-  
nions.

Him here or hether : *Ci si uccise, Vccisēcisi:*  
He hath here slaine him selfe.

**Ci si** *Ci si lasciò condurre, Lascioccisi condurre:* He  
hath suffred him selfe to be brought he-  
ther.

Here to him : *Ci si diède, Dièdecisi la morte:*  
He hath giuen himselfe here the death.

Him to you : *Vi si raccomanda, Raccoman-  
dansi,* He doth recomende him vnto  
you.

**Vi si** You to him : *Vi si elèsse, Elèssensì Dio per fi-  
gliuoli:* God hath chosen you vnto him,  
for his children.

Him there or thether : *Vi si uccise, Vccisensì.*  
He hath there slaine him selfe.

*Vi si lasciò, Lasciounsì condurre,* He hath suffred  
him selfe to be brought thether.

There to him : *Vi si comprò, Comprounsì una  
vigna:* He hath there bought to him selfe  
a vine.

**Vici** You to vs, or vs to you : *Dio vici diède, Diè-  
denici per compagni:* GOD hath giuen  
vs vnto you, or you to vs, for Compagni-  
ons.

You here : *Vi ci battèrono, Battèrounici,* They  
haue beaten you here.

You

**You** hether : *Vi ci menàrono, Menàrounici,*  
they haue brought you hether.

**Vi ci** To you here : *Vi ci compràste, Compràstenici  
una càsa:* You haue bought vnto you here  
a house.

But when these wordes are ioyned with *Ne*,  
they do forgo *I*, and take *E*, in this sorte: *Mene, tene,  
sene, cene, vene*, or a vouell following *Men', ten', sen',  
cen', ven'* with an Apostrophe. Howbeit a conso-  
nant following, they may be vsed wholly, or abrid-  
ged, but without the Apostrophe. Their significa-  
tion & vse, as hether to we haue done, we will shew  
here following.

To me of him, her, them, or thereof : *Mene  
parlasti, Parlastimene:* thou hast spokē to  
me, of him, her, them, or therof.

**Me ne** Me hence, thence, *Mene scacciò, Scacciòm-  
mene:* He hath driuen me, hence, thence.

I hence, thence : *Mene vò, Vommene,* I go  
hence, thence.

To thee of him, her, them, or therof : *Io tene  
parlai, Parlaitene:* I haue spoken to thee,  
of him, her, them, or therof.

**Tene** Thee hēce, thence : *Tene scaccio, scaciòttenē:*  
He hath driuen thee hence.

Thou hence, thence, *Tu tene partisti, Par-  
tistitene:* thou hast departed hence, thence.

To him selfe of him, her, them, or thereof:  
*Se Ne* { *Sene promise, Promise sene gran cose*, He  
 hath promised to him self great things  
 of him, her, them or thereof.

{ He hence, thence: *Sene parti, Partissene*, He  
 hath departed hence, thence.

{ To you of him, her, them or thereof: *Ei vene  
 parlo, Parlouene*: he hath spoken to you  
 of him, her, them or thereof.

{ You hence, thence: *Voi vene andaste, An-  
 dastene*: you haue gone you hence,  
 thence.

*Ce Ne* { To vs of him, her, them or thereof: *Ei ce ne  
 parlo, Parloecene*: He hath spoken to vs  
 of him, her, them, or thereof.

{ We hence, thence: *Noi cene partimmo, Par-  
 tumocene*: we haue departed vs, hence,  
 thence.

These wordes are also ioyned with Articles, as  
 hereafter may appeare: where their vse and signifi-  
 cation is easie to be knowne.

*Gli Mi, or Me Gli.*

Them to me: *Gli mi, or me gli raccomando*: and *Rac-  
 comando gli mi, or Raccomandommegli*. He hath re-  
 commended them vnto me.

Me to him: *Gli mi, or me gli raccomanda*: and *Racco-  
 manda gli mi, or Raccomandasmegli*: I haue me  
 recommended vnto him.

*Gli Ti*

*Gli Ti or Te gli.*

Them to thee: *Gli ti, or Te gli raccomanda*, & *Rac-  
 comanda gli ti, or Raccomandategli*: I haue re-  
 commended them vnto thee.

Thee to him: *Gli ti, or Te gli raccomanda*, & *Rac-  
 comanda tegli ti, or Raccomadastetegli*: thou hast  
 recommended thee vnto him.

*Gli se, or Se gli.*

Them to him: *Gli si, or Se gli fece*, and *Fecegli si*, or  
*Fecese gli amici*: he made them friendes vnto him  
 or his friendes.

Him to him: *Gli si, or Segli raccomando*, and *Racco-  
 mando gli si, or Raccomando segli*: He hath him re-  
 commended vnto him.

*Gli vi, or Vegli.*

Them to you: *Gli vi, or Vegli raccomanda*, & *Rac-  
 comanda gli vi, or Raccomandavnegli*: I haue them  
 recommended vnto you.

You to him: *Gli vi, or Vegli raccomanda*, and *Rac-  
 comanda tegli vi, or Raccomandastevnegli*: you haue  
 you recommended vnto him.

Them there or thether: *Gli vi, or Vegli vidi*, and *Vi-  
 digli vi, or Vidinegli*: I haue seene them there.

*Gli vi, or Vegli conduci*, and *Conducessigli vi, or Condu-  
 ssegli vi*: I haue brought them thether.

Him there: *Gli vi, or Vegli diedi*, & *Diegli vi, or Die-  
 dinegli il vivere*, I haue geuen him there a liuing.

I ij

*Glici, or Ce gli.*

Them to vs: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandasti, & Raccomandastigli, or Raccomandasticegli*: you haue them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to him: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandammo & Raccomandamogli*: or *Raccomandammocegli*: we haue vs commended vnto him.

Them here, or hether, *Gli ci, or Ce gli vidi, and vidigli, or vidicegli*: I haue seene them here.

Againe *Gli ci, or Ce gli condussi, and Condussigli, or Condussicegli*: I haue brought them hether.

To him, here: *Gli ci, or Ce gli diedi, and Diedegli, or Diedecegli moglie*: I haue here giuen to him a wyfe.

*Lo mi, or Me lo.*

Him to me, *Lo mi, or Me lo raccomando, and Raccomandollomi, or Raccomandommelo*: He hath him recommended vnto me.

*Lo ti, or Te lo.*

Him to thee: *Lo ti, or Te lo raccomando, & Raccomandoloti, or Raccomandotelo*: I do recommende him vnto thee.

*Lo si, or Se lo.*

Him to him: *Lo si, or Se lo elesse: Ellesselosi, or Ellesselo per compagno*: He hath chosen him vnto him for a companion.

*Lo, vi*

*Lo vi, or Ve lo.*

Him to you: *Lo vi, or Ve lo raccomandai, and Raccomandailoui, or Raccomandauelo*, I haue recommended him vnto you.

Him there: *Lo vi, or Ve lo vidi, and vidiloui, or vidiuelo*: I haue seene him there.

Him thether: *Lo vi, Ve lo menai, Lenailoui, or Menauelo*: I haue brought him thether.

*Lo ci, or Celo.*

Him to vs: *Lo ci, or Celo raccomando, & Raccomandoloci, or Raccomandoccelo*: He hath recommended him vnto vs.

Him here: *Lo ci, or Ce lo nidi, and vidiloci, or vidicelo*: I haue seene him here.

Him hether: *Lo ci, or Ce lo menai, and Menailoci, or Menaucelo*: I haue brought him hether.

*Lo ne, or Ne lo.*

Him from vs: *Lo ne, or Ne lo tolse, and Tolselone, or Tolsenelo*: He hath taken him from vs.

Him hence, thence here away: *Lo ne, Ne lo menò, & Menollone, or Tendonnelo*: He hath brought him hence, thence, or here away.

*La mi, or Me la.*

Her to me: *La mi, or Me la raccomandasti: & Raccomandastilami, or Raccomandastimela*: Thou hast recommended her vnto me.

I iij

## OF VERBES.

*La ti, or Te la.*

Her to thee: *La ti*, or *Te la*, *raccomandài*, and *Raccomandàilati*, or *Raccomandàitela*: I haue recommended her vnto thee.

*La si, or Se la.*

Her to him: *La si*, or *Sela prèse*, and *Prèselasi*, or *Prèsefela per moglie*: He hath taken her vnto him for his wyfe.

*La ci, or Cè la.*

Her to vs: *La ci*, or *Cè la raccomandàndò*, and *Raccomandòllaci*, or *Raccomandòccela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs.

Her here: *La ci*, or *Cè la vidi*, and *Vidilaci*, or *Vidiscela*: I haue seene her here.

Her hether: *la ci*, or *Cè la menà*, and *Menailaci*, or *Menàicela*: I haue brought her hether.

*La vi, or Vè la.*

Her to you: *La vi*, or *Vè la raccomandàndò*, and *Raccomandolani*, or *Raccomandonela*: I do recommend her vnto you.

Her there: *la vi*, or *Vè la vidi*, and *Vidilani*, or *vidiuèla*: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *la vi*, or *Vè la menà*, and *Menailani*, or *Menàiuèla*: I haue brought her thether.

*Ne la,*

## OF VERBES.

*Ne la, or La ne.*

Her to vs: *La ne*, or *Ne la raccomandàndò*, and *Raccomandòllane*, or *Raccomandònnela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs,

Her hence, thence, here away: *La ne*, or *Ne la menò*, & *Menòllane*, or *Menònnela*: he hath brought her hence, thence, here away.

*Le Mi, or Me le.*

Them to me: *Le mi*, or *Me le raccomandàndò*, & *Raccomandòllerni*, *Raccomandòmmele*: He hath recommended them vnto me.

*Le ti, or Te le.*

Them to thee: *Le ti*, or *Te le raccomandàndò*: & *Raccomandòlleti*, or *Raccomandòttele*: He hath recommended them vnto thee.

*Le si, or Se le.*

Them to him: *Le si*, or *Se le prèse*, and *Prèselesi*, or *Prèsefèle per compagne*: He hath taken them vnto him for companions.

*Lo ne, or Ne le.*

Them to vs: *Le ne*, or *Ne le raccomandàndò*: and *Raccomandònnèle*, or *Raccomandòllene*: he hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them hēce, thēce, here away: *Le ne*, or *Ne le menò*: &

*Menòllene, or Menòlle:* He hath brought them hence, thence, hereaway.

*Le ci, or Ce le.*

Them to vs: *Le ci, or Ce le raccomando:* and *Raccomandollecì, or Raccomandocce:* He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: *Le ci, or Ce le vidi:* and *vidilecì, or vidi-cele:* I haue seene them here.

Them hether: *Le ci, or Ce le menai,* and *Menàilecì, or Menàicele:* I haue brought them hether.

To her here: *Le ci, or Ce le diedi:* and *Dièdelecì, or Dièdecele marito:* I haue here geuen to her an husbände.

*Le vi, or Ve le.*

Them to you: *Le vi, or Ve le raccomando:* and *Raccomandolcì:* or *Raccomandoucle:* I recommende them vnto you.

Them here: *Le vi, or Ve le vidi,* and *vidileu, or vidi-uele:* I haue seene them here.

Them thether: *Le ui, or Ve le menai,* and *Menàileu, Menàuele:* I haue brought them thether.

To her there: *Le vi, or Ve le diedi,* and *Dièdileu, or Dièducle marito:* I haue there geuen vnto her a husbände.

Hetherto touching these: in the handling whercof: if we haue bene somewhat more longe, then

then to some maye seeme needefull: yet the knowledge thereof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tongue: then at the first sight they would thinke for. And so I doubt not but you will esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tongue.

### Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latine verbes Impersonalles, do want both numbers, and persons sauing the Singular number and thirde person: & also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of Noumes, which either silently, or expressly are alwayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of themselues, and are of the actiue signification: as *Pìoue*, it raïneth: *Tuòna*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampèggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it waxeth winter. Howbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they were personals, that is with a nominatiue case adioyned.

There are also certaine, which are deriued from other Verbes, and are of the passiue signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama, Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge, Leggesi*, it is reade. *si Corre, Corresi*, it is runne. *si sta, stassi*, it standeth, *si uà, vassi*, it is gone: and not a few such like.



## OF PARTICIPLES Of Participles.

Th'Italian speach hath certaine wordes, which seeme to be like vnto the Latin Participles: as *Amante*, *Leggente*, *Tenente*, *ubidente*: Also, *Amato*, *Letto*, *Tenuto*, *ubidito*: Further, *Reuerendo*, *Tremendo*, *Offeruando*, *Orréndo*, and certaine other like. But I do scarcely beleue, that they may of right be called Participles, since with Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of those thinges whiche the Latin Participles do borow from Verbes) and as plainly Noumes are wonte to be vsed.

For th'Italian tongue doth altogether refuse these formes of speache: *Io amo l'amante la virtù*, for *Io amo colui, che ama*, &c: Neither yet do wee say, *Io ho promesso un dono al legente Cicerone*, for *Io ho promesso, &c. a colui, che legge*, &c. But it is not vnkowne to me, how *Boccace* doth many times vse the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, which doth sometymes read his writings, but that is done very seldome. Whereupon when we say, *Io fui*, or *sono*, or *farò dolente*: Agayne, *Il giorno seguente*: *la veguente*, or *venente notte*: that is, I haue bene, or am, or shalbe sorrowfull: the day following: the night comming: euery body seeth all these to be rather Noumes, then Participles: Neither according to those formes, may the same be drawne from all Italian Verbes, but from the Latin Verbes it may be done.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italia  
speach

## OF PARTICIPLES.

speache the Participle in *R V S*: for wee doe not say for *Amaturus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus*, *Letturo*, and such like: But *Do vendo io, tu, colui, noi, voi, coloro amare*, or *Hauendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: I, thou, he, we, you, they being about to loue: or hauing to loue hereafter: The whiche gerundes are in vse with the Italians. Also we do expresse *Lecturus*, in this sorte, *Io, il quale Leggero*, *Tu il quale Leggerai*, *Colui il quale Leggerà*, *Noi i quali Leggeremo*, *Voi i quali Leggerete*, *Coloro i quali Leggeranno*.

Th'Italian speache doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiue signification: as from *Amatus* it reteineth *Amato*, from *Lectus*, *Letto*, and so of others. But *Amato*, will not signifie the Preterperfectense, without you adde *stato*: as *Io sono stato amato*, *Tu sei stato amato*, &c. Bycause if I shall say, *Io sono amato*: *Tu sei amato*: there is none but seeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Howbeit wee say, *Pèssomi*, or *Mèssomi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: which is as much as if thou saydest *Hauerdomi* (the whiche gerunde is of the Present tense) *Pèsto*, or *Mèssò l'arme*, &c. But no bodie speaketh rightly *Gli amati dame, sin dotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but we are to say *Quelli, che io amo, sin dotti*, and *Io amo quelli, che sono amati da i buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speach rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

Touching the participle passiue, and of the Future tense, although we haue these wordes *Rinuerendo*, *Onorando*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future. For *Rinuerendo* is not he saide to be and *Offeruando*, whome we ought sometimes to reuerence and to waite vpon, but whome we doe nowe reuerence and wayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amante* (which is of the singular number, and of either gender) hath in the plurall number *Amanti*, *Amato*, *Amati*, *Amata*, *Amate*, *Onorando*, *Onorandi*, *Onoranda*, *Onorande*.

By these thinges that we haue geuen out hereof before, when wee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seene which are Gerundes with the Italians, and what their vse is: we saye, *Leggendo diuento dotto*: by reading I become learned beholde a Gerunde of the Present tense. Againe, *hauendo letto ho imparato*, hauing reade, I haue learned: beholde a gerunde of the Preterperfect tense. Further, *Domando leggere*, *Hauendo à leggere*, *Essendo per leggere*, *apro il libro*: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Now for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples touching the Verbe passiue, since it seemeth of no necessitie (after these, that are disperpledlye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I will remember, that the Italian tongue hath this more thē the latine,

latine, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenses, but th'other doth. To conclude, it is also to be obserued, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tense, are expressed by the latine Participles of the same tense, as well of the actiue, as passiue signification.

### Of Aduerbes.

Whose significations I will only shew here: for the rest they are either the same or little differing from the latine.

Of place	{	<i>Qui,</i>	} Here, or hether.
		<i>Qua,</i>	
		<i>Ci,</i>	
	{	<i>Per qui,</i>	} Here away.
		<i>Per qua,</i>	
	{	<i>Di qui,</i>	} Hence.
		<i>Di qua,</i>	
	<i>Qua giu</i> , vp here, or hether,		
	<i>Qua su</i> , downe here or hether.		
	<i>Di qua è di la</i> , here & ther, hēce & thēce		
	{	<i>Vi,</i>	} There, or thether.
		<i>Iui,</i>	
		<i>Quini,</i>	
		<i>La,</i>	
		<i>Di la,</i>	
		<i>Per la,</i>	
		<i>La su</i> , vp there, or thether.	
		<i>La giu</i> , downe there, or thether.	

	<i>Oggi</i> , Todaye.	
	<i>Oggidi</i> ,	} Now adayes.
	<i>Hoggimai</i> ,	
	<i>Hora mai</i> ,	} Already, or more the time.
	<i>Hor mai</i> ,	
	<i>Ho mai</i> ,	
	<i>Ora</i> , or <i>Hora</i> ,	} Now.
	<i>Teste</i> ,	
	<i>Adesso</i> ,	
	<i>Di presente</i> , presently: now.	
	<i>Ieri</i> , or <i>Hieri</i> , yesterdaye.	
	<i>Di meriggio</i> , noonetyde, middaye.	
	<i>Stamane</i> , this morning.	
Of tyme	<i>Di mattina</i> , in the morning.	
	<i>Sta sera</i> , this euening.	
	<i>Di notte</i> , by night.	
	<i>Di giorno</i> , by daye.	
	<i>Do mani</i> , to morrowe.	
	<i>Do mattina</i> , to morrowe morning.	
	<i>Or' ora</i> ,	} By & by, euen now.
	<i>Ad hora ad hora</i> ,	
	<i>Pur ora</i> ,	} A while, sithence, of late.
	<i>Poco fa</i> ,	
	<i>Dianzi</i> ,	
	<i>Ogni hora</i> , alwayes.	
	<i>Innanzi</i> , before.	
	<i>Addietro</i> ,	} Behinde.
	<i>Diietro</i> ,	
	<i>Perlo addietro</i> ,	} heretofore in time past
	<i>Perlo passato</i> ,	

Per-

	<i>Perlo innanzi</i> , here after.	
	<i>Perlo auenire</i> , hereafter, for the tyme to co	
	<i>Per tempo</i> , in tyme.	
	<i>Il seguente giorno</i> , the day following.	
	<i>Da indi in qua</i> ,	} Hetherunto.
	<i>Fin qui</i> ,	
	<i>Da indi innanzi</i> ,	} From thence forward
	<i>Indi</i> ,	
	<i>Guari</i> , long tyme.	
	<i>Di gran pezzo</i> ,	} A good while since.
	<i>Gran tempo fa</i> ,	
	<i>Colà</i> , about : as <i>Colà dall' state</i> , about sommer.	
Of tyme	<i>Colà doppo il vespero</i> , about after the euening.	
	<i>Presto</i> ,	} Quickly.
	<i>Tosto</i> ,	
	<i>Ratto</i> ,	} Swiftly.
	<i>Velocemente</i> ,	
	<i>Di fatto</i> , out of hand.	
	<i>Repente</i> ,	} On a suddaine : forth-
	<i>Direpente</i> ,	
	<i>Subbito</i> ,	
	<i>Di subito</i> ,	} with.
	<i>Incontinente</i> ,	
	<i>Immantinēte</i> ,	} Incontinēt.
	<i>Spesso</i> ,	
	<i>Sosente</i> ,	} Often tymes.
	<i>Tardo</i> : <i>Tardi</i> , To late.	
	<i>Rado</i> : <i>Dirado</i> , Seldome.	

K

# OF ADVERBES.

Of time	<i>Mai,</i>	} Euer: now euer.
	<i>Gia mai,</i>	
	<i>Non mai,</i>	
	<i>Alhora,</i>	} then.
	<i>Quando</i>	
	<i>Quando mai,</i>	
	<i>Mentre,</i>	} whilest.
	<i>Vnque,</i>	
	<i>Vnqua,</i>	
	<i>Alcuna volta,</i>	} Sometimes.
	<i>Alcuna fiata,</i>	
	<i>Qualche volta,</i>	
	<i>Qualche fiata,</i>	
	<i>Tal volta,</i>	
	<i>Talora, talhora,</i>	
	<i>Qualora,</i>	
	<i>Quando che sia,</i>	} when soeuer it be.
	<i>Alle volte,</i>	
	<i>Il più delle volte,</i>	
	<i>Gia,</i>	} Now, already.
	<i>Sempre,</i>	
	<i>Sempre may,</i>	
	<i>Di continuo,</i>	} Continually: euer more.

Of qual- tic.	<i>Bene,</i>	} well.
	<i>Male,</i>	
	<i>Ottimamente,</i>	} most well.
	<i>Pessimamente,</i>	
	<i>Fidelmemente,</i>	} faithfully.
	<i>Ornatamente,</i>	

*Volun-*

# OF ADVERBES.

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of qualitie	<i>Volontieri,</i>	} willingly.
	<i>Volontieri,</i>	
	<i>Di buona voglia,</i>	} Hartely.
	<i>Di cuore,</i>	
	<i>Di buona cuore,</i>	
	<i>Sanamente,</i>	} wisely.
	<i>Dottamente,</i>	
	<i>Veramente,</i>	} Truly.
	<i>Falsamente,</i>	
	<i>Molto,</i>	} Much.
	<i>Viapui,</i>	
	<i>Assai,</i>	} Enough, well.
	<i>Poco,</i>	
of quãtity	<i>Souente,</i>	} Often.
	<i>Spesso,</i>	
	<i>Rado,</i>	} Seldome.
	<i>Di rado,</i>	
	<i>Tanto,</i>	} So much.
	<i>Cotanto,</i>	
	<i>Quanto,</i>	} as much: how much.
	<i>Non,</i>	
	<i>No,</i>	} Not, no.
	<i>Not,</i>	
Of denial	<i>Non già,</i>	} Not now.
	<i>Non mica,</i>	
	<i>Non a crome,</i>	} Not a crome.
	<i>Ne,</i>	
	<i>Neither,</i>	} Neither.
	<i>Signor nò,</i>	
	<i>Sir no,</i>	} Sir no.
	<i>Messer nò,</i>	
	<i>Maister no,</i>	} Maister no.
	<i>Madonna nò,</i>	
	<i>Mistres no,</i>	} Sc.
	<i>Nulla,</i>	
	<i>Niente,</i>	} Nothing.
	<i>Appunto,</i>	
	<i>Fully,</i>	} Fully.
	<i>As Appunto il popoli non</i>	
	<i>ha altro pensiero.</i>	} K ij

## OF ADVERBES.

Of Affirming	<i>Si, yea, I: as Missersi, Madonnass,</i>	
	<i>Certo,</i>	
	<i>Percerto,</i>	{ For certaine, Assuredly
	<i>Certamente,</i>	
	<i>Dicerto,</i>	
	<i>Veramente,</i>	
	<i>innèro,</i>	{ Truly.
	<i>Di verò,</i>	
	<i>In verita,</i>	
	<i>Più, more.</i>	
Of Increasing.	<i>Molto,</i>	{ Much.
	<i>Assai,</i>	
	<i>Abbastanza,</i>	
	<i>Troppo,</i>	to much.
	<i>Di souèrchio,</i>	superfluous.
	<i>Del tutto,</i>	{ Wholy: altogether,
	<i>Affatto,</i>	
	<i>Maggior mente,</i>	more, rather.
	<i>Massimamente,</i>	chiefly especially.
	<i>Potissimamente,</i>	chiefly.
Of Diminishing.	<i>Dottissimamente,</i>	most learnedly.
	<i>Benissimo,</i>	most well.
	<i>Meno,</i>	lesse.
	<i>Poco meno,</i>	a little lesse.
	<i>Apoco, a poco,</i>	by little and little.
	<i>Piàn piàn,</i>	saire and softly.
	<i>Alquanto,</i>	somewhat.
	<i>Poco,</i>	a little.
	<i>Pochetto,</i>	very little.
	<i>Pie innàzi pie,</i>	foote before foote or stally.
	<i>Altri-</i>	

## OF ADVERBES.

Of discretion	<i>Altrimente,</i>	Otherwise.
	<i>Senza,</i>	without.
	<i>Seperatamente,</i>	seuerally.
	<i>Pùtalmète,</i>	pointemeale or by pointer.
Of correcting.	<i>Secretamente,</i>	secretly.
	<i>Apertamente,</i>	openly.
	<i>Appena,</i>	Skarfe.
Of swearing.	<i>Quasi,</i>	Almost: as though.
	<i>Per Dio,</i>	By God.
	<i>Alla fede,</i>	a fe, in faith.
	<i>Per l'anima mia,</i>	by my soule.
Of wishing.	<i>A fede dio,</i>	by the faith of god.
	<i>O se, O si, O if.</i>	
	<i>O Dio, voglia,</i>	God graunte.
	<i>O Dio volesse,</i>	I wolde to god.
Of forbidding.	<i>O che, O that.</i>	
	<i>Guarda,</i>	{ Take hede
	<i>Guardati,</i>	
	<i>Deh non,</i>	fy no.
Of incouraging.	<i>Vedi,</i>	see.
	<i>Fa, Doe.</i>	
	<i>Su, vp.</i>	
	<i>Or su,</i>	now goto.
	<i>Corraggio,</i>	courage.
	<i>Spedi, cila,</i>	dispatch it.
	<i>Formscila,</i>	furnishe it.
	<i>Or oltre:</i>	an further.

## OF ADVERBS.

Of Af-  
tembling.

*Insieme,* } Together.  
*Insiemeimente,* }

*Parimente,* } In like forte.  
*Similmente,* }

*Di pari,* }  
*Appari,* } By couples.  
*Al pari,* }

*A chiera,* by troupes or companies.  
*Più,* more: *Meno,* lesse, *Via più,* *Molto più,* *Assai più,* much more.

*Via meno,* }  
*Molto meno,* } Much lesse.  
*Assai meno,* }

*Poco più,* a litle more.  
*Poco meno,* a litle lesse.

*Migliore,* } Better.  
*Meglio,* }

*Peggior,* } Worse.  
*Peggio,* }

Of com-  
paring.

*Tanto,* } As muche.  
*Cotanto,* }

*Altretanto,* }  
*Due cotanti,* } As much more.

*Il Doppio,* }  
*Tre cotanti,* three folde.

*Più del mondo,* the most in the worlde.

*A Rispetto,* }  
*Ampetto,* } In respect,  
*Alla,* } in comparison.  
*Al canto,* }

*Al comparatione,* }

Sanissi

## OF ADVERBS.

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Of the  
greatest  
cōparison.

*Sanissimamente,* most wysely.  
*Verissimamente,* most truly.  
*Gratissimamente,* most grationally.  
*Rigorosissimamente,* most rigorously.

Of excep-  
ting.

*Saluo,* }  
*Eccetto,* } Saving, except.  
*Fuorchè,* }  
*Infuori,* }  
*Se non,* If not, saving, but.

Of simili-  
tude.

*Come,* As.  
*Sicome,* so as.  
*Così,* so, or thus.  
*Aguisa,* in such wise.  
*Quasi,* as though.  
*In modo,* }  
*In maniera,* } In such manner or wise.  
*In guisa,* }

Of doub-  
ting.

*Forse,* Perhaps.  
*Per auentura,* peradventure.  
*Per caso,* } In case: perchance, or it  
*Accaso,* } may happen.  
*A sorte,* }  
*Per sorte,* } In sorte.

Of shew-  
ing

*Ecco,* behold.  
*Eccolo,* behold him or it.  
*Eccola,* behold her, or it:  
 And so forth, *Mi, ti, vi, li, le.*

K iii

## OF ADVERBES.

Of choice { *Meglio*, Better.  
               { *Piu tosto*, rather.  
               { *Anzi*, But, rather.

of gestures of the body { *Tentone*, Gropingly,  
                               { *Boccone*, grueling.  
                               { *Carpone*, } Creeping on all fower.  
                               { *Brancolone*, }  
                               { *Giocchione*, on the knees.

Of calling { *O, ô lã, ô Oh*

Of order { *Innanzi, Auanti, Dananti*, Before.  
               { *Dietro*, behind.  
               { *Poi, poscia, dapoi, dopoi, dipoi doppo*, after.  
               { *Fratanto, tratanto, intanto*, in the meane  
                   while.  
               { *Oltre à ciò*, besides that.  
               { *Súbito, disúbito*, on a suddaine, quickly.  
               { *Oltre a questo*: besides this.  
               { *Alla fine*, in th'ende at last.  
               { *Però, perciò, pertanto*, therefore.  
               { *Onde, La onde*, whervpon.  
               { *Prima*,  
               { *Primamente*, } First, first of all.  
               { *Primieramente*,  
               { *Secondo*, } Seconde, or secon-  
               { *Secondariamente*, } darily.

*Se para-*

## OF ADVERBES.

Of deui- { *Separatamente*, Seuerally.  
           ding { *Partitamente*, particularly.  
                   { *Anicenda*,  
                   { *Vicendevolmente*, } By turnes.  
                   { *A gara*, for the maystry.

Of proce- { *Via*, On away.  
           ding { *Hor suso*, now vp:  
                   { *Hor oltre*, } Now forth.  
                   { *Hor altra*, }

Of good, or { *Benaggia*, well be it,  
           euil wishing { *Malaggia*, euil mought it fare.

Of asking { *Onde auiene?* How doth it happen?  
               { *Onde è*, from whence is it?  
               { *Perche*, wherfore?  
               { *Per qual cagione?* by what occasion?  
               { *A che modo?* how? or in what sorte?  
               { *A che guisa?* how or in what wise?  
               { *Oue?* where?  
               { *Quando?* when?

Of vnion { *Insieme*, Together.  
               { *Insiemeamente*, } Together like.  
               { *Vnitamente*,  
               { *Giuntamente*, Ioyntly.  
               { *Parimente*, in like sorte: also.

Of decla- { *Cio è*, That is.  
           ration { *Verbi gratia*, as for example.

## OF A CONIVNCTION.

Of sorrowe { *Ha*  
*Oh,*  
*Ohime,* } *Helas.*  
*Oime,*  
*Hci,*

Of abhorring { *Oibò.*

## Of a Coniunction.

Of coupling. { *Et,* (a vouell following) } *And.*  
 { *E,* (a consonant following) }  
 { *Ancho, Anche, Anchora,* } *Also.*  
 { *Etiandio,*

Of continuing the  
 fence. { *In modo che,* In such forte as.  
*In guisa che,* In such wise as.  
*Di maniera che,* In such manner as.  
*Per sì fatta maniera che,* } In such man-  
*Si fatta mente che,* } ner of forte as.  
*La onde,* wherevpon.  
*Se,* if.  
*Per che,* wherefore: because.  
*Poi che,* Since that.  
*Che,* for, that, as.  
*Peroche,*  
*Percioche,* } For because: because  
*Imperoche,* } that: therefore.  
*Impercioche,*  
*Come,* as.

O, or

## OF A CONIVNCTION.

Of distinction. { *O, or, ether.*  
*O vero,* or else.  
*O pure,* or yet.  
*Ma,* but.  
*Ne,* neither  
*Nondimeno,*  
*Nientedimeno,* } Nevertheless.  
*Nondimanco,*  
*Nientedimanco,* }  
*Tuttavia,* } Notwithstanding.  
*Tuttavolta,*  
*Benche,* although.  
*Comeche,* albeit.  
*Anchorche,*  
*Anchorache,* }  
*Avengache,* } Howbeit, although.  
*Quantunque,*  
*Etiandioche,*  
*Contratto che,*  
*Almeno,* } At the least.  
*Almanco,* }  
 Of withdrawing. { *Pur che,* so that: as *Pur che non vegga,*  
 so that I may not see.  
*Tanto,* so much.  
*Solo,* onely.  
*Percioche,* Because that.  
*Accioche,* to thende that.  
*Conciosia,* for asmuch.  
*Conciosia cosa,* } For asmuch as.  
*Conciosia cosa che,*

of yelding  
 a cause.



OF A PREPOSITION.

Of cōclu-  
ding

*Dunque,* { Then.  
*Adunque,* {  
*In summa,* in summe: to conclude.  
*Però,* (poeticall) }  
*Percio,* } Therefore.  
*Impero,* }  
*La onde,* whereupon.  
*Il perche,* The cause why.  
*Altrimente,* } Otherwaies.  
*Altrimenti,* }

Of doubt. { *O si,* other yea.  
                  { *O No* or no.

Vsed for  
ornamēts { *Ora,* now.  
fake       { *Pure,* yet.  
              { *Ben,* well. &c.

Of a Preposition.

*In,* as *In cielo,* & *in terra,* } In, &c.  
*Ne,* as *Nel cielo,* & *nella terra,* }

*A* { To.  
*Ad* }

*Di,* { Of.  
*De,* }

*Da,* from, or of  
*Per,* for, by, or thorough.  
*Con,* with.

*Senza,* without: as *Senza lui.*

OF A PREPOSITION.

*Ver,* {  
*Verso,* { Towards: as *Ver te,* *Verso,* and *in verso* id  
*In verso,* { cielo: or del cielo.  
*Doppo,* after: as *Doppe lui.*

*Intra,* { Within: as *Intrate.*  
*Infra,* }

*Tra,* { Amongest: as *Tra gli amici.*  
*Fra,* }

*Sopra,* vpon: as *Sopra il monte:* or del monte.  
*Disopra,* aboue.

*Sotto,* { Under: as *Sotto il monte,* or del monte.  
*Disotto,* }

*Contra,* {  
*Contro,* { Against: as *Contra i tuoi:* and *de i tuoi.*  
*Incontro,* }

*Allincontro:* ouer against: as *Allincontro del muro.*

*Oltre,* Beyonde: as *Oltre il mare,* Also Besides: as *Oltre ciò,* and *oltre il Prencipe.*

*Dietro,* Behinde: as *Dietro il monte.*

*Accanto,* { Neare: as *Accanto,* or *allato alla Città,*  
*Allato,* }

*Presso,* Neare.

*Appresso,* At, or with: as *Appresso di me.* Also after: as *Appresso à te,* or *di te.*

*Appetto,* in comparison: as *Appetto a lui.*

*Rimpetto* { Ouer against: as *Rimpetto,* or *Dirim-*  
*Dirimpetto,* { petto al monte.

*Fin,* {  
*Sino,* { Vntil.  
*Infino* }

*Sino,* } *Vnto:as Infino al cielo.*  
*Infino,* }  
*Dina cōsto,* pryuely:vnwares:as *Di nascōsto al padre.*  
*Avanti,* }  
*Dinanzi,* } *Before:as, Dinanzi al Giudice.*  
*Innanzi,* }  
*Dietro,* behinde:as, *Dietro a chi,*  
*Intorno,* }  
*Attorno,* } *About:as, Intorno a chi.*  
*Circa,* }  
*Fuori,* without:as, *Fuori della Città.*  
*Dentro,* within:as, *Dentro della Città.*  
*Su,* vpon:as, *Su del colle.*  
*Giù,* vnder:as, *Giù del monte.*  
*Di la,* on th'other side:as, *Di la, del Castello.*  
*Di qua,* on this side:as, *Di qua del Castello.*  
*Lungi,* } *Farre of.*  
*Lunge,* }

To conclude there are certaine Prepositions that  
 are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di*  
*in Dissido,* I mistrust. *Dis,* in *Disiōgo,* I do vnioyne.  
*Ra,* in *Raccòglio,* I doe gather. *Ri,* in *Ripiglio,* I doe  
 take againe. *Es,* in *Esalto,* I doe exalte. *Inter,* in *In-*  
*terrompo.* I doe interrupte. *Tra,* in *Trametto,* I doe  
 put betweene. *Tras,* in *Trasporto,* I doe transporte,  
*Fra,* in *Frastaglio,* I do hacke, or chope, a ridiculous  
 verbe: whercof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe.  
*Frastagliatamēte,* hackinglye, or chopelogikelike:  
*as, tu parli frastagliatamēte.*

Of any

## Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: *Oh.*Of laughing: *Ah, Ah.*Of wondring, *O, oh, oh.*Of sorrowe: *Aih, Ah, Oyme.*Of Desire: *Deh.*Of Dreade: *Bàco Bāco: Oh Oh Dio.*

FINIS.

